THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Tuna industry offers market for soybean oil.

DECEMBER ◆ 1955

VOLUME 16 ◆ NUMBER 2

PHILLIPS 66 HEXANE and HEPTANE ARE

Clean...

CLEAN. Modern refining processes, meticulous care in every handling operation, as well as special shipping techniques, assure Phillips customers of solvents that are extra clean!

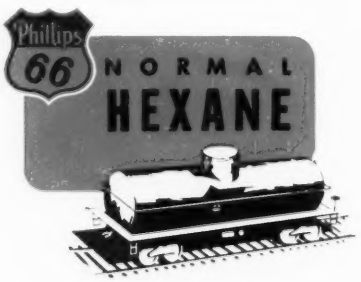
Pure...

PURE. You can depend on water-white Phillips *66* Solvents for purity. They leave no taint of taste or odor . . . no tint of color to contaminate your oil or meal. Cleaner, purer solvents make better products!

Uniform

UNIFORM. Phillips exacting standard of quality assures uniform, narrow boiling ranges . . . every time! No light ends . . . no heavy residues. And uniform solvents mean more efficient plant operations.

Write for full information, or wire us for immediate delivery.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY ◦ *Special Products Division* ◦ **Bartlesville, Oklahoma**

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 16 • December, 1955 • No. 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk 4
GEO. M. STRAYER

Growers 6

These Bottom Land Beans Are Clean! 6
KENT PELLETT

Late News 10a

Water Traffic in Soybeans 12

Japanese Soy Sauce Offers U. S. Market 14
AKIRA KOMIYA

Central Soya Opened New Plant 16

1955-56 Outlook for Soybean Meal 17
C. M. WELLS, JR., and R. J. MUTTI

Want Return to No. 2 Trading 18

Tuna Big Soy Oil Market 19

Cover Picture 19

Crop Report 20

World Crop a Record 20

1955 Crop Summary 21

Publications 23

Letters 24

Feeding 24

Grits and Flakes 25

New Products and Services 27

Washington Digest 28
PORTER M. HEDGE

Market Street 29

In the Markets 30

November Markets 34

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

EDITOR ..... *Geo. M. Strayer*
MANAGING EDITOR ..... *Kent Pellet*
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... *Geo. McCulley*
DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION
Delmar C. Cobie

OFFICES
Business, publication and circulation, Hudson, Iowa.
Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co., 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter Nov. 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Forms close on 25th of month preceding.

Subscription rates—to association members, $2.50 per year; to non-members, $3 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, $3.50; other foreign, $4. Single copies 30c.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT
Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.
VICE PRESIDENT
Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER
Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Harold A. Lumsden, Essex, Mo.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Gilles DePutter, Appin, Ontario, Canada.

Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

WEBSTER 9-5727 Teletype CG 283

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

141 West Jackson Blvd.—Suite 3140
Chicago 4

19 Rector Street, New York 6

Members—Chicago Board of Trade National Fats and Oils Brokers Association

EDITOR'S DESK . . . . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

(Written in Tokyo where Strayer is conducting a marketing study for the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

WHY JAPAN WANTS CLEAN SOYBEANS Those of us residing in the United States have no conception of the needs of people in other parts of the world for fats and oils and protein. Until you see those needs with your own eyes, until you experience those needs with your own stomach, you cannot understand them. And even then it is impossible to describe them in words.

Japan is a country of over 80 million people. Total area is about the same as California. Only a very small part is tillable—the remainder is mountainous, is marsh, or is otherwise unusable. Rice is the major crop, and the staff of life.

Livestock, except for the occasional draft animal, is nearly nonexistent, except in Hokkaido, the northern island. Fish is plentiful, or so it seems, along the coast. But the cost is high and out of reach of the average farmer or village inhabitant.

Soybeans supply the protein of the Japanese people. And they supply the fats. They are as indispensable as milk or bread to us in the United States.

The average income is about one-fifteenth that of the average American. Governmental agencies control food distribution, and all imports of foodstuffs are under strict control. Soybeans are included.

Japan produces soybeans in some quantity. No one knows how many, for most of them are used by the family which produces them, or never go beyond the local village. Throughout central and south Japan soybeans are grown on the dykes around the rice paddy, only a few rows to a farmer. The average farm is less than 2.5 acres. An entire family must eke its existence from that area. Every foot is utilized.

Soybeans supply the protein to go with the rice, but are grown only where rice cannot be grown. Most of them never reach a market.

Last year Japan imported a total of about 750,000 metric tons of soybeans (27.5 million bushels). About 250,000 tons were crushed in oilseed mills. The remainder went directly into foods usage, producing soy sauce, soybean paste and soybean curd. Over 90% of the flakes from the soybean crushing at the oil mills went to these same food plants.

Soybeans are the life blood of Japan. They are an absolute necessity, for they are food for the people. They are used directly, not indirectly, as is our soybean meal in the form of livestock products.

There are over 3,000 vegetable oil mills in Japan, all except about 30 of them small community plants. Only 33 are on the list to receive imported soybeans. There are over 6,000 manufacturers of soy sauce in Japan. There are over 50,000 manufacturers of tofu or soybean curd, and there are several thousand small manufacturers of soybean paste or miso.

These small plants do not and cannot have cleaning facilities. They must use the soybeans as they come. They prefer domestic beans, second choice is Chinese beans, and next come our beans. Why? Only one answer—foreign material.

Their reaction is exactly as would be yours under similar conditions. They merely ask—why can you not sell us clean soybeans?

BLOW TO U. S. EXPORTS TO JAPAN Soybeans from Red China won Round 1 in the battle for the Japanese market on Oct. 26. The allocation of funds for the purchase of soybeans during the second half of the Japanese governmental fiscal year was announced on that date—and it was not good for us! The Ministry of International Trade and Industry favors increased trade with China, and its decision clearly demonstrates its desires.

Authorized imports of soybeans total 335,000 metric tons. Of these, 203,000 metric tons were allocated directly to oil mills and food manufacturers. They may be purchased on a global basis —wherever the buyer can buy at the lowest price and find acceptable supplies. Oil millers will favor U. S. beans because of higher oil content, while foods manufacturers will probably buy Chinese beans when available.

The remaining 132,000 tons were allocated to import firms. If a firm had a record of U. S. imports during the previous year the quota for that firm is based on 50% of the tonnage handled. But if a firm imported Chinese soybeans during that same period, the firm's quota is based on 100% of that tonnage.

As soon as I discovered the content of the allocation I called it to the attention of embassy officials here in Tokyo, and a protest was filed with the Japanese government. However, at this writing much more work remains to be done.

As closely as can be figured about 9 million

bushels of soybean business was lost by the U. S. in this one allocation. There will be a supplementary allocation a little later in the period. But the significant thing is the establishment, by MITI, of a precedent by which American soybeans can eventually be squeezed out of the Japanese market if it is allowed to continue.

Japanese oil mills prefer U. S. soybeans. The major importers prefer to handle U. S. soybeans. But the announcement of this basis of allocation has caused a mad scurry toward Chinese sources as a means of establishing a base for future allocations.

The whole story has not yet been written. We are in danger of losing this market. It is not only a commercial battle, but it is a propaganda battle and an ideological one. There is a group in the Japanese government which favors rapid reestablishment of trade with Red China. They won this round. I will have further reports from here later on this, for attempts are being made to change the situation. To strengthen their position the Chinese have just lowered their prices to a level more nearly competitive with ours. They still get a premium—but not as much as during the past year. This probably indicates larger supplies of soybeans available for export.

STRAYER addressing meeting of 110 representatives of the soybean industry in Japan at the University Club in Tokyo Nov. 14. Invitations were issued by W. D. Termohlen, Agricultural Attache in the American Embassy, to the leadership of the oilseed crushers, miso, soy sauce and soybean curd associations of Japan. At his side is H. Nakamura of Honen Oil Co., who served as interpreter. Mr. Nakamura was a Fulbright scholar in the United States during the 1954-55 university year.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

The members of our association wish to extend their best wishes for a Merry Christmas and A Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year to our many friends in the trade.

National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

—Photos by Soybean Digest

A FIELD of Clark soybeans on the Donald Kolb farm in Union Township. Try to find a weed, and note the even stand. Mr. Kolb thought the field would produce 30 bushels to the acre. In the picture is Willis Butler of J. A. McCarty Seed Co., Evansville, Ind. Deeper in the field to the left is an oil well of Lyco Oil Co. Oil wells are common in soybean fields in the area.

DORMAN soybeans of Donald Kolb, in picture. If the Dormans perform well, Mr. Kolb expects them to replace Ogdens as a late bean. He thought this field might make 25 bushels.

These Bottom Beans Are Clean!

By KENT PELLETT

Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

THE FARMERS of Union Township in Vanderburgh County, Ind., are one group that has the weeds on the run in their bottom land soybeans.

Union Township, which lies between the metropolis of Evansville and the Ohio River, is one of the most concentrated small areas of soybean production in the United States. About 8,000 acres of soybeans are grown on the overflow land from the river. The houses and other buildings are constructed well off the ground to escape the river's annual ravages.

The land in Union Township lies level as a floor. Like most bottom lands, these are highly fertile. But bottom land fields are typically foul with weeds. These were startlingly clean when I visited them in September. What is the secret?

Many of the farmers are of German extraction. During the past 10 years they have set about to solve the weed problem with typical German thoroughness. I don't know what their fields were like 10 years ago, but this year they were so clean they would be remarked upon anywhere.

The two Union Township crops are corn and soybeans. The two are alternated from one year to another, with about an equal acreage in each crop.

Two steps have contributed to the solution of the weed problem:

1—The use of chemical weed sprays in the cornfields. This has cleaned up the weeds in the corn, and the beans in following years have benefited.

2—The use of plenty of labor on the beans, including hand labor. Donald Kolb is a typical Union Township producer. He grows about 400 acres of soybeans annually. He cultivates his beans about four times, then handpicks the weeds in them once or twice. Mr. Kolb requires his help to pull the weeds out by hand rather than to hoe them.

Whether use of so much labor pays may be open to question. The farmers of Union Township evidently believe it does pay. They are backing up their beliefs with good crops of soybeans. This year stands were about as even as you ever see and plants were well podded. Yields ranged from 12 or 13 bushels per acre to 40, with an average of perhaps 20 bushels. Dry weather in late summer hurt some.

Beans are generally planted in 40-inch rows in Union Township. The use of rows undoubtedly contributes to weed control. This is in contrast to the soybean area on the other side of the Ohio River in Kentucky where most beans are still broadcast.

Wabash is a popular variety in Union Township. But a considerable acreage of Clark was grown there this year, and the acreage of Clark will undoubtedly increase if it performs as well as expected.

There is also interest in Dorman to replace Ogden as a late variety.

Farmers in Union Township use no fertilizer on beans, but they sidedress with nitrogen as a starter on corn.

A practice used by Mr. Kolb is to drag an auto tire between the soybean rows behind the cultivator. This levels the land, makes for easier combining and cuts down combining losses.

Almost 70 Bushels!

A 10-ACRE field of irrigated soybeans that made 673 bushels in 1955 is reported by Delta Farm Press!

The beans were grown by J. W. Pruett, who irrigated 250 acres of soybeans at Inverness, Miss., the past season. Average yield was over 40 bushels per acre.

The 10-acre plot was watered three times. Mr. Pruett put out about 4 inches of water per application.

The soybeans were all planted on subsoiled land. About 200 acres were planted in June following oat harvest. Of the beans after oats, those that did get one irrigation averaged 26 bushels while those that received no irrigation averaged 16 bushels per acre. He used Dalaphon, a systemic weed killer, to remove the Johnson grass in his beans.

Actually Mr. Pruett had 550 acres in soybeans but did not irrigate 300 acres due to the fact that he just couldn't get around to everything. He planted Lees and Ogdens.

He pulls water from a nearby bayou and replenishes the stream with water from a well.

The soil types on the Pruett farm range from a fine sandy loam to a considerable amount of mixed buckshot.

How They Increase Yields in Missouri

THE USE of good quality seed from adapted varieties and good cultural practices enables Missouri farmers to increase soybean yields, says C. A. Helm, of the University of Missouri field crops department. Following these practices will often result in doubling past yields where poor planting and cultural methods were used.

Compared to corn, beans are better adapted to a wide range of soil types and fertility levels. Likewise, they are far more resistant to dry seasons. Except under extreme conditions, the crop is not consistent in response to fertilizer.

Improved varieties, having high yield possibilities, are now available, Helm points out. Among them are varieties suitable to growing seasons ranging from 100 to 140 days.

Soybeans compete poorly with weeds. And, as far as Missouri's crop is concerned, most land is foul with weeds—especially bottom land. Since weeds respond to fertilizer as well as beans, they are especially troublesome on treated fields.

In reasonable seasons, planting rates and methods combined with cultural practices and an adapted variety will be determining factors in acre yield.

According to Helm, beans should be rowed instead of drilled. They can be cultivated for weed control until the plants have developed to early bloom stage. Less seed is required, better stands are insured, and the rowed crop will reach combine stage from a week to 12 days earlier than the same variety drilled.

Maximum results can be secured by planting recleaned seed having a germination of 80 percent or better at a 40-pound seeding rate. Regardless of seasons and conditions, this will equal the stand when 60 to 90 pounds or more of combine-run seed of unknown quality and germination is planted.

A 40-acre field planted at a 40-pound rate will require 33 bushels less seed compared to seeding at a 90-pound rate. Using a $3 figure as the milling value of combine-run grain, the saving would be about $2.50 an acre or a total of $100.

This could be credited to added labor costs required in cultivation of rowed beans or to the extra cost of good quality, tested seed carrying a guaranteed germination, Helm points out.

Good seed with a high germination rate can be bought for $1 to $1.50 a bushel over the price received for milling beans.

Planting seed from mixed varieties also causes low yields as they vary as to length of growing season. For example, Clark soybeans mixed with Wabash will result in the Clark reaching combine stage well ahead of the Wabash.

The best practice in weed control is to eliminate most of the early spring growth of weeds prior to planting. Moderately early plowing with delay in planting to allow for several diskings will go a long way in effective weed control which would otherwise develop rapidly once the crop was planted.

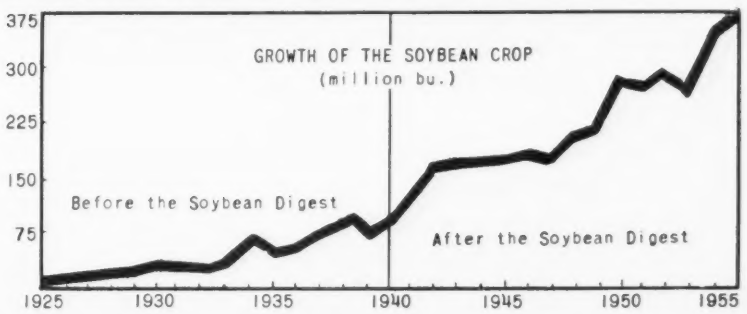
A rotary hoe and spike tooth harrow are effective implements in weed control during the early periods of growth, Helm says. Soil or moisture conditions permitting such cultivations could be done a few days after planting and be repeated until the plants are two to four inches high.

In planting, rows should be spaced as close as possible and still permit cultivation. Rows spaced 28 to 32 inches apart are preferable to rows spaced wider. There are several advantages, Helm notes.

Planted at a 40-pound rate, using close spaced rows, plants will be less crowded and will allow heavier pod setting. Once growth is well along, plants will quickly meet across the row and form a shade over the area between rows.

This is an important factor in that it serves to check late weed growth after the crop is "laid by," it helps to hold moisture in the surface soil area, it reduces the danger of soil erosion, and prevents excessive plant lodging.

It Should Have Looked Like This!



THIS IS HOW the graph showing the growth of the soybean crop before and after the founding of the Soybean Digest on page 9 of the November issue should have appeared. The graph line was turned upside down and made it appear that there had been little expansion since 1940 and that production had leveled out since 1947. Gremlins sometimes creep into the best regulated printshops! Above, you see the graph as it should be with the big expansion in the soybean crop coming in the past 15 years.

Say "Merry Christmas"

12 times a year!

to your friends . . customers . . employees . . or neighbors with a gift subscription to **THE SOYBEAN DIGEST.** It's a gift they will remember and appreciate.

Cost of a gift subscription is only $3 per year. We'll send them a gift card with your name typed on the card as the donor.

ACT TODAY and forget your Christmas gift problem.

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST . . . . . HUDSON, IOWA

Crowned at Mexico

—Photo courtesy Missouri Farmer

MR. AND MRS. SOYBEAN. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Lierheimer, Mexico, Mo., had just been given this title at Mexico's annual soybean festival in October and a photographer was trying to get a picture. The event is put on by the MFA Cooperative Grain & Feed Co., soybean processing plant. A big parade with floats and high school bands feature the event.

First Texas Variety

THE FIRST soybean bred for Texas soils and climate has been developed by Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Tex., and will be released to farmers in east Texas in 1958.

The new Renner-bred variety, named the "John Alford," grows about 3 feet in height and has produced up to 33 bushels of high quality seed per acre under favorable growing conditions.

The vigorous new variety has been proved up for the sandy soils of east Texas. It is named for John R. Alford of Henderson, a trustee of Texas Research Foundation at Renner and one of its first supporters, in recognition of his long leadership in agriculture in east Texas.

The "John Alford" soybean was developed at Renner and field-tested at Winona and Henderson in east Texas. No yield figures are yet available for the 1955 crop from Winona and Henderson, but because of the good moisture conditions yields approaching 40 bushels are expected.

The soybean breeding program began at Renner in 1944 with the objective of developing varieties specifically fitted to the highy special growing conditions of the various different areas of Texas.

The Foundation has found that mid-June is the most desirable planting date for late-maturing strains in this region. Late planting enables the bean to mature more thoroughly and produce a better quality seed, to produce higher yields, to escape much damage from cotton root rot which is still the greatest cultural limitation to the success of the bean on many of the soils of Texas. Planted late, the soybean crop comes into bloom in late August and early September when temperature and moisture conditions generally are favorable instead of at the peak of hot, dry weather of mid-July.

County Association

LE FLORE COUNTY Certified Soybean Growers Association has been organized at Greenwood, Miss., with H. C. McShan of Schlater as president.

Other officers are Nolan Howard of Greenwood, vice president; J. S. McBee of Greenwood, secretary-treasurer; and directors, Richard C. Shaw, Sidon; C. E. Humphries, Itta Bena; and J. M. McIntyre, Greenwood.

"We are trying to encourage, promote and market a superior quality of certified bean," Mr. McShan stated. "This organization will be advertised over a wide area, so that dealers will know where they can secure seed beans of superior quality."

The association will work with the most popular soybean varieties for the Delta area, including Lee, Ogden, Dorman and Roanoke. It will encourage growers of certified seed to plant these varieties on land clean of noxious weeds, and where another variety of soybeans was not grown the previous year.

Dr. E. E. Hartwig, in charge of soybean research at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, talked at the organization meeting.

LeFlore County has 3,088 acres of Lee soybeans for which certification has been applied. These beans are being produced by about 20 growers.

Good Iowa Seed Supply

THE ACREAGE of Iowa soybeans entered for seed certification stands only a little over half the amount produced in 1954, but there should still be plenty of good seed available at reasonable prices for 1956.

That's the report of Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, official seed certifying agency for Iowa.

About 3,200 acres of soybeans were inspected this year. This is one of the steps in seed certification. The comparable acreage for last year was almost 6,000.

The Clark soybean—released to Iowa growers in 1954—accounted for the largest acreage for one variety this year, with 1,300 acres. Its performance record in the southern Iowa area of adaptation has been outstanding in the past two dry seasons. Clark is rapidly becoming the most widely grown variety in that area.

Hawkeye, the most widely grown soybean variety in the nation, ranked next to Clark in acreage grown for certification, with 1,100 acres. Its adaptation area includes central and north central Iowa. Lincoln and Adams—adapted to southern and central Iowa—had acreages for certification of 440 and 240, respectively. The variety recommended for northern Iowa counties, Blackhawk, has the smallest 1955 acreage, 84.

A small acreage of foundation seed of the new variety Chippewa was

Crude and Refined Vegetable Oils — Soy Oil, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil

Daily Market Letters to Our Customers Supplement Our Personal Service

PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE,

ROESLING, MONROE & CO.

4140 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Ph.: Harrison 7-5244 **BROKERS**

GEO.K. DAHLIN CARL H. SMITH HUGH B. ELLSWORTH

Member National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

also grown this year. Chippewa is adapted only in special areas of northern Iowa.

Unusual Podding

THIS 45-acre field of Dorman soybeans in the Mississippi River Delta in Lauderdale County, Tenn., shown on Page 10, was the result of perfect weather up to the first of August when the picture was taken. The field belonged to W. O. Sugg of Halls, Tenn.

"The point of interest to me in this field and other Dorman fields is the unusual pod formation on each limb," writes Mr. Sugg. (See picture above.) "In past years we have had only one or two pods from any one point formed on a limb. This year the pod formation is like a bunch of grapes. By actual count they range from 15 to 35 half-grown pods to the tip of the cluster of which all the blooms have fallen, leaving small beans.

"In the picture there are 20 partially grown pods. Near the top of the picture are 12 or 13 smaller beans that seem to fill out as time passes. None of the small pods have fallen and seem to be maturing to the very end of the clusters.

"In places the weight of the very small pods is already bending the plants to the ground."

Mr. Sugg points out the contrast between the 1955 season and 1954 when there was virtually no rain in Lauderdale County.

Mr. Sugg wrote after combining that the field had produced 38.5

SPERGON®

SEED PROTECTANT

use the best!

"3.1 bu. per acre increase...17.6% increase in plant weight... 53.5% increase in bean weight"...Reported Spergon successes from preventing damping-off, seed decay and other fungus diseases.

You can plant less seed per acre when seed is treated with Spergon. Spergon lubricates that seed for less seed breakage and easier planting. It works very effectively with legume inoculants and is non-hazardous. More bushels per acre...more dollars per acre.

Order Spergon from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.

Naugatuck Chemical

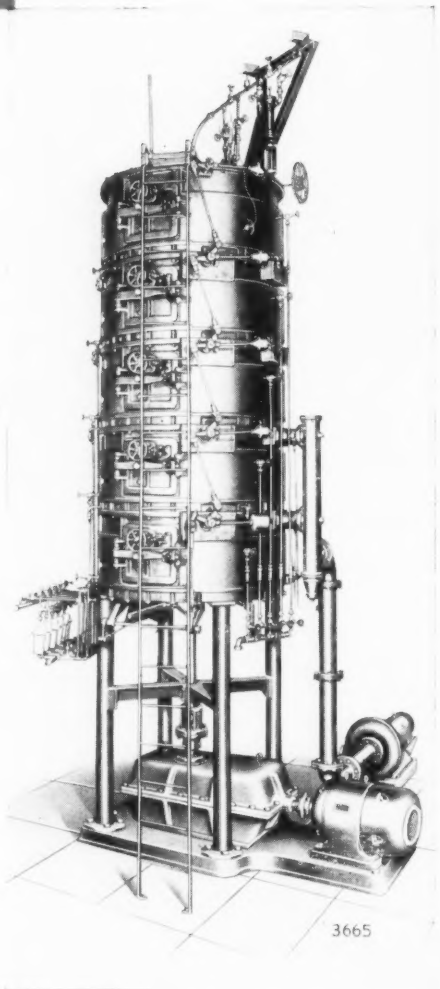
Division of United States Rubber Company
Naugatuck, Connecticut

producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset

MODERNIZE

YOUR SOYBEAN OPERATION WITH FRENCH DESOLVENTIZER-TOASTER

- CUTS SOLVENT LOSS BY ½
- BETTER COLOR MEAL
- FINEST QUALITY PRODUCTS
- LOW STEAM CONSUMPTION
- LOW COST MAINTENANCE
- PAYS FOR ITSELF IN TWO SEASONS



● French Patented Desolventizer Toaster. Unit shown has 100 ton per day capacity—soybean basis. Other units with capacities from 25 tons to 300 tons per day available in one unit.

The French patented Desolventizer-Toaster is the most modern, compact and efficient method of combining the steps of meal deodorization and toasting. It eliminates almost all solvent loss . . . scrubs solvent vapors . . . and humidifies and heats the flakes to prepare the protein to the most nutritious form. In addition to highest quality, *odor-free, dust-free* meal, you gain the cost-slashing advantages of low maintenance and low steam consumption. Why not get details on increasing your profits by modernizing your soybean operation with the French Desolventizer-Toaster.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY COMPANY
PIQUA, OHIO U.S.A.

- MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES
- COOKER-DRYERS
- SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS

bushels per acre, though the yield was cut by late drought.

He said this was the first year that his Dormans had passed germination requirements for certification. "I have observed these beans are easily damaged by combining as during dry years the seedcoat is easily cracked. This year we started with a much higher moisture content in order to prevent this damage. Results proved satisfactory.

"Dorman beans on my farm the past 2 dry years have yielded two to one above Ogden. I have observed that the Dorman will make a fair yield any year mainly because they are blooming about the first of July.

"During excessively dry years Ogdens and other late beans bloom the first part of August which in the past few years has proved our excessive dry weather."

Please mention the Soybean Digest when writing to our advertisers.

She Models Soybeans

—Photo courtesy ADM's Archer

NEW LOOK in soybeans is portrayed for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. by Minneapolis model Dawn Joyce. The picture was used in the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association booth at the Minnesota State Fair last summer.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 3, No. 27

Hudson, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1955

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

LARGE PART OF CROP WAS SOLD

All reports bear out the fact that a considerably larger part of the 1955 soybean crop has been sold than was true of the 1954 crop:

Total of inspections for October was 79.8 million bushels compared with 50 million bushels in October 1954.

Total stocks in U. S. and Canadian markets Nov. 29 was 24.5 million bushels compared with 13.7 million bushels as of the same date a year ago.

Processing operations are heavy and processors are well supplied with beans, though **stocks reported by the latest Bureau of the Census report are not as large as some in the trade expected.**

And our local reports do not indicate that farmer holdings are as large as a year ago. (For detailed local reports see page 21.)

LITTLE CROP MOVEMENT

Seemingly there is little crop movement now. Producers still holding beans are waiting until after Jan. 1 for tax purposes or for a price somewhat above support level. **Price most often mentioned at which producers will sell is $2.25,** though some are holding for a little higher price.

A northeast Arkansas report is that 15% of the crop in that area is still held by farmers who are waiting for an expected price increase.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark., estimates that 35% of the crop in southeast south central Arkansas remains on the farm. He says that most beans will be held until after Jan. 1 and then will be sold at any price above support levels.

C. G. Simcox, Assumption Cooperative Grain Co., Assumption, Ill., reports that 15% of the crop remains in farmers' hands and that they will sell at $2.25 or better.

C. R. Acord, Acord Grain Co., Kansas, Ill., reports 10% in farmers' hands. Some have offered to sell at $2.25 to $2.50. Some are not interested until after Jan. 1.

Quoting J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill.: "Have found only one elevator in our territory that reports as many soybeans in storage as with the 1954 crop. Others report a small to a very large difference. The very inaccurate USDA report of Aug. 1 was a large factor in stimulating early sales from $2 to $2.04. No soybeans being sold with the local price below $2.10. **Producers are not going to sell until they have reason to believe no price advance is forthcoming."**

O. H. Acom, O. H. Acom Farms, Wardell, Mo., reports 25% of the crop is being held in Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties. Farmers want $2.25 net.

OUTLOOK FOR 1956

Export demand for vegetable oils will readily siphon off the large excess of output over domestic use, USDA's outlook conference was told last week. Last year crude soybean oil averaged 11.9¢ a pound and crude cottonseed oil 13.4¢. The **spread of 1½¢ will be less this year due to larger supplies of cottonseed oil.**

Substantial increases in the quantities of fats, oils and oil-seeds going into Russia and Eastern European countries are reported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Imports into this area increased from only 85 million pounds in calendar year 1950 to 795 million pounds in 1954, which excludes overland trade with China. This equals a third of the increase in total world exports.

Pending the final crop report, the 1955-56 supply of soybeans is being put at 382 million bushels, including 10 million carryover from last year. USDA says crushings this year may reach 260 to 265 million bushels. Around 30 million bushels are expected to be used on farms. Exports of at least 65 million bushels are anticipated, conservatively. **Such disappearance would leave a carryover next fall of a little over 20 million bushels.**

Any seasonal increase in soybean prices through the spring months will be modest because of large supplies, says USDA's outlook. "With a crop as big as the present one," says USDA, "the spread between the monthly national average farm price and the value of products obtained from a bushel of beans may be larger than it has been in recent years."

Last year's spread was one of the lowest in recent years—an estimated 20¢ a bushel. Average farm price for last season is figured at $2.52; the value of products, $2.72. (For a more detailed discussion of outlook see Porter Hedge's column on page 28.)

EXPORT MARKET

Exports are running a little ahead of last year. Total soybeans inspected for overseas export and shipped to Canada Oct. 1 through Nov. 18 was 14.3 million bushels compared with 12.9 million for the same period a year ago, Agricultural Marketing Service reports indicate.

A total of 2.9 million bushels is scheduled to load out of the Port of New Orleans between Nov. 25 and Dec. 15, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, freight brokers.

REPORTS ON QUALITY

Quality of the 1955 crop is exceptionally good in the South as well as most places in the North. Quoting Hartz at Stuttgart: "Soybeans for the rice area this year were of the best quality we have seen in our 30 years of experience. Had only two or three cars that did not grade No. 1 from the combine."

Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, calls it **"the cleanest crop ever harvested in the South.** Handlers are better equipped than ever before."

However, A. A. Clarkson, manager of the New Orleans Public Elevator, reports the elevator is receiving a considerable quantity of Illinois origin soybeans grading No. 3 or lower due to foreign material.

IOWA SOIL MOISTURE LOW

Iowa may well go into next spring with deficient soil moisture supplies, since **the state has now had 6 consecutive months with below normal rainfall,** according to an Iowa State College report. Soil moisture is now very low. It is now at about the same level as in February of 1954 and averages about 4 inches less than a year ago, according to the report by R. H. Shaw, J. R. Runkles and G. L. Barger.

TREND TO MEAL FEEDING

Acord at Kansas, Ill., reports some local cattle feeders are going to soybean oil meal instead of cattle supplement at about $14 per ton cheaper price.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Nov. 28	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Nov. 28	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Nov. 28
Ark.	$1.85@$1.95		$58
Ill.	2.06@ 2.10	$2.02	70@ 72
Iowa	2.07		71
Ky.	2.05		61.70
Mo.		1.90@ 1.95	

SERVING THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY FOR TWENTY YEARS

SEVEN

Modern, Convenient

Chemical Laboratories

to Serve You

Chicago, Illinois
9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.

Des Moines, Iowa

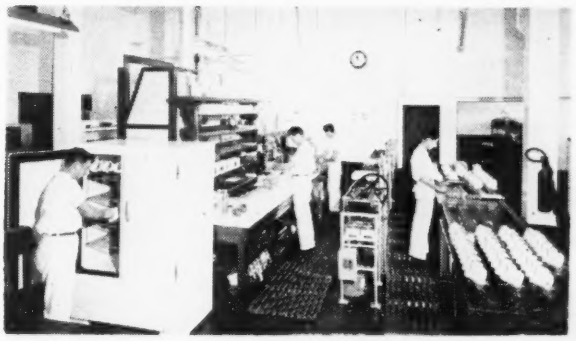
Memphis, Tennessee

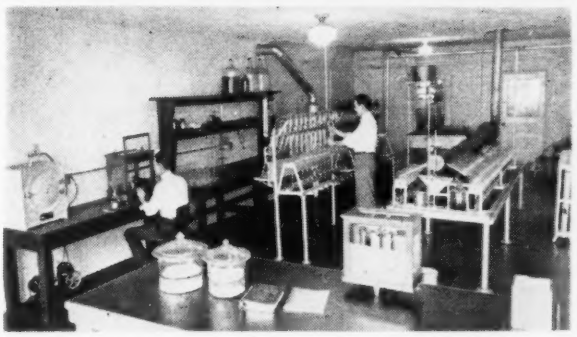
Little Rock, Arkansas

Cairo, Illinois

Blytheville, Arkansas

Clarksdale, Mississippi





WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

"Over *One Billion dollars* worth of products analyzed since 1935."

LAKE STEAMER takes on a load of beans for a Canadian processing plant while a barge waits to be loaded at Irondale terminal elevator of Illinois Grain Terminals Co.

Water Traffic in Soybeans

May make the Midwest a great export center.

ILLINOIS RIVER flows through some of the heaviest soybean-producing lands in the nation.

(Staff Written)

DEVELOPMENT of inland waterways may make the Midwest a great export area for soybeans as well as grains in general in the not-too-distant future.

The South has been the traditional center of the U. S. export trade in soybeans. But through increasing traffic on the Illinois River and completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway the Midwest, too, will definitely be in the export picture. This is indicated, among other things, by a study by the Indiana University School of Business.

This coming increased competition for Midwest soybeans is good news for producers in the area. It should mean broader markets for more soybean acres and/or better prices.

Indications:

1—The Illinois River flows through some of the heaviest producing soybean territory in the nation. A sizable volume of soybeans produced within 30 to 40 miles of the River is now going by barge either to Chicago or New Orleans for export. Major improvements are being made in the Calumet-Sag Channel which will eliminate a bottleneck in the movement of soybeans from the Illinois River to the Lake Calumet area. The Chicago Port Authority has sold its initial offerings of bonds ($24 million) and is prepared to go ahead with a tremendous investment program in grain-handling facilities.

2—Completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1958 or 1959 will in effect make Chicago a seaport in position to get export business from most of the northern soybean belt (see map). This in turn will make the Illinois River traffic in soybeans more attractive.

* * * * *

Growth of the Illinois River business in soybeans has been substantial since the Chicago-to-Gulf water route was completed in 1933, and of course is partly due to the increase in Illinois soybean production.

At the time the Chicago-to-Gulf route was opened there were only a half-dozen elevators on the Illinois River equipped to handle and load

grain barges. The first year afterward only 100,000 bushels of grain moved by barge.

Today some 26 elevators on the River handle 75 million bushels annually. About 10 to 12 million bushels of the total are soybeans.

In 1932 there were only a half-dozen tow boats and 15 to 20 grain barges on the River. Today there are about 50 tow boats and over 300 covered barges operating full or part time on grain on Illinois and Mississippi waterways.

Chicago Trade

In 1953 over 8 million bushels of soybeans moved into Chicago by barge. This was about one-third of Chicago's total soybean receipts that year.

In 1954 the volume was less, 5.2 million bushels, due in part to the fact that an increasing bushelage was shipped downriver to New Orleans for export.

Undoubtedly, far more beans moved downriver to New Orleans for export last year than ever before. The manager of one river house says that nearly all soybeans bought by his elevator during the 1954-55 season had gone downriver as compared to only a small amount in previous years. This was partly due to the fact that processors were not aggressive bidders for the beans much of the time, since the margin they could make on them was comparatively poor.

Japanese buyers seem to favor Illinois soybeans. We are told that they consider their milling quality superior.

A typical river elevator receives most of its grain from country elevators within a 30-to-40-mile radius, but at times it may draw from a distance of 60 to 70 miles.

The river houses are equipped to handle a large volume of soybeans promptly. With large truck dumps, they can take care of 50,000 to 60,000 bushels daily. The Illinois Grain Corp. elevator at Havana can handle 10,000 bushels an hour or close to 100,000 bushels daily.

Most river sub-terminals do not have a large amount of storage space. As they average perhaps 150,000 bushels, they depend on moving grain quickly.

The basic difference between the river elevator and the country elevator is that most grain moves out by barge from the river elevator.

Barges range in capacity from 25,000 to 80,000 bushels. The largest barges carry the equivalent of 50 or 60 carloads, or a good-sized freight train.

The Illinois River flows through or is contiguous to some of Illinois' heaviest soybean-producing counties. There are many million-bushel counties along its banks and a number of 2-million-bushel counties nearby. The 22 counties through which it flows or adjacent to it produced over 18.5 million bushels of soybeans in 1954. Total Illinois production was 92 million bushels. Since the river houses can draw from at least twice this number of counties, it might not be fantastic to state that it would be possible for the River to tap close to half the state's bean crop.

Soybeans Harvested for Beans, 1949, and Transportation Breakeven Line Showing Estimated Tributary Area of Chicago Ratewise After Opening of St. Lawrence Seaway.

ONE DOT EQUALS 4,000 ACRES
ASSUMES EQUAL OCEAN RATES TO ALL PORTS. LINE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND TOLEDO FROM MICHIGAN TO OHIO RIVER IS BASED ON INCOMPLETE ANALYSIS.
ASSUMES RAIL EXPORT RATES TO CHICAGO: 5¢ PER 100 LBS. BELOW PRESENT RATES.
ASSUMES OCEAN RATE TO CHICAGO: 5¢ PER 100 LBS. ABOVE SEABOARD.

Near Processors

Of course, most of the state's 30 processing plants are in a position to draw from this area. They depend on the beans to keep their plants running. At times they buy beans right in the backyards of the river operators.

* * * * *

Since the St. Lawrence Seaway will not be opened until 1958 or 1959, its effect on trade in soybeans is still in the realm of speculation. But when the Lakes have a good outlet to the sea direct commerce will be carried on between the Midwest and the rest of the world, according to L. L. Waters, professor of transportation, School of Business, Indiana University. The Seaway will place Chicago in position to compete with New Orleans and Eastern Seaboard cities for export trade.

Since most of the heavy producing Midwestern soybean belt will be tributary to Chicago ratewise, "I cannot see how any other city can rival Chicago as the center of export trade," says Waters.

Indiana University School of Business is making a detailed analysis of the long-run effects of the St. Lawrence Seaway on the production, marketing, transportation and processing of grain. Primary attention is being given to wheat, corn and soybeans.

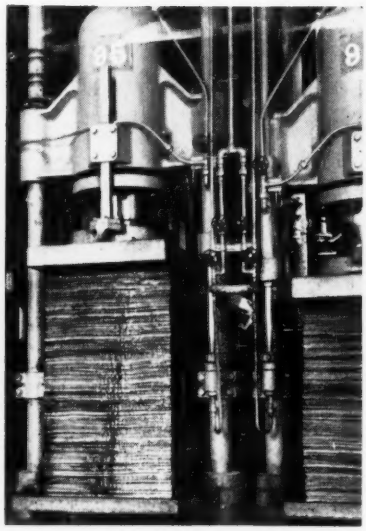
The Seaway when completed will be a 27-foot water course from the tips of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior out to the sea. The channel is being deepened from 14 feet and widened to permit easy passing of large craft. The Seaway will be open approximately 8 months each year. Its most important traffic will be in iron ore, followed by grains including soybeans, and petroleum.

Comparatively low rates are what will give the waterways a claim on traffic in soybeans and other products. Rates from lake ports will be substantially less than the combined rail-water rates from the present seacoast ports, says Waters. He assumes that the ocean rate to Chicago will be only 5¢ per hundredweight above seaboard, compared with about 38¢ for hauling soybeans to coast ports by rail.

Chicago at present is doing little export business in soybeans except to Canada. The United States has been exporting about 4.5 million bushels annually to Canada, most of them across the lake.

But the St. Lawrence Seaway will make Chicago a strategically located ocean port that will draw export grain stocks from practically all of the commercial corn growing belt, according to Waters. "Chicago will dominate the export trade for winter wheat, corn and soybeans," he says.

TANKTRUCK for transportation of soy sauce in Japan.



HYDRAULIC PRESS for compressing mash.

Japanese Soy Sauce Offers Market for U. S. Soybeans

By AKIRA KOMIYA
Managing Director, Japan Soy Sauce Brewer's Association

SOY SAUCE is an essential item in the dietary habits of the Japanese people. Without regard to whether their living standards are high or low, all Japanese people use soy sauce at their daily meals.

Why has soy sauce become an integral part of their dietary habits? The largest single reason is that soy sauce is used as seasoning. A large quantity of soy sauce is used in the cooking of soybean products, noodles and vegetables.

Eighteen percent of soy sauce is salt. The Japanese obtain salt thus in the form of soy sauce. Also, soy sauce contains other essential and valuable nutritive elements.

Soy sauce is of dark-brown color. The best quality soy sauce turns red-yellow when water is added.

High quality soy sauce has a flavor which stimulates the appetite and it tastes like monosodium glutamate.

Soybeans, soy cake, wheat, salt and mold are used as raw materials for the production of soy sauce. Soybeans or soybean cake are steamed. They are then mixed with an equal amount of toasted wheat. To this is added seed mold. An equal amount of salt water is added.

The mixture is then left for natural fermentation for a year. Then it is compressed with a hydraulic press to produce soy sauce.

Japan is to produce 271,440,000 gallons of soy sauce during the year ending in March 1956. Japan's population is about 88 million so the per capita consumption of soy sauce in Japan for the 1-year period will be 3.1 gallons.

Raw materials used for the production of soy sauce April 1955-March 1956, in tons:

Soybeans	30,000
Soybean cake	200,000*
Wheat	200,000
Salt	250,000

*In terms of soybeans, 250,000

Of this, the entire volume of soybeans and also all the soybeans used in the production of cake are imported from the United States. This means that Japanese soy sauce makers are annually using 280,000 tons of American soybeans.

Japanese soy sauce makers imported all their soybeans from Manchuria before World War II. The situation has since changed entirely.

We wish to continue to depend on the United States entirely for soybeans because American soybeans are better in quality and lower in price. We also wish to bring about closer relationships between American producers of soybeans and Japanese producers of soy sauce.

Staley Is Largest U. S. Maker of Soy Sauce

A. E. STALEY Manufacturing Co., while claiming to be the largest manufacturer of soy sauce in the United States, sells none under its own label.

The entire output of the Decatur, Ill., firm is sold in drums or tankcars to manufacturers and bottlers who use it in their products or in blending their own brands of soy sauce.

Soy sauce—shoyu, our Japanese friends call it—has been a staple in the diet of Chinese and Japanese for thousands of years. Legend says it originated during the Chou dynasty, which covered the period from 1134 to 246 B.C. As the western world acquired a taste for Oriental foods, exports of soy sauce from China and Japan to the United States increased annually.

About 25 years ago, when the Staley Co. was first gaining a reputation for its soy products, some of its customers suggested the company try its hand at making soy sauce. Experiments had proved that a most acceptable product could be made in this country.

The persons making the suggestion

—Photo courtesy Staley Journal.

TANK of soy sauce is being filled by George Truebe, foreman in charge of special products, at the Staley Co.

to Staley's reported that the soy sauce they were importing was not always uniform in quality and that shipping schedules were uncertain.

Staley researchers who went to work on the project came up with a product which has met with favor among condiment makers, processors who use it in canning meat and other products, and bottlers who use it as a base for their own soy sauce.

The Staley sauce, briefly, is made from soy grits from which the oil has been extracted. In the modern American process an acid is used to ferment it. In the age-old Oriental process the sauce is fermented naturally, which requires from 3 to 12 months to ferment. That which ferments in 3 months the Japanese refer to as made by the new method. Some large manufacturers in the Orient are now using an amino acid method which shortens the process to 8 hours, but sauce so made there is used almost exclusively for blending.

Soy sauce from Staley's, which is shipped in containers ranging from 10-gallon drums to 8,000-gallon tank cars, goes to a wide variety of customers. It is used by condiment manufacturers who make meat sauces, it is sold to food brokers for the restaurant trade, it is used extensively by food processors to use as flavoring in meat and canned products and it is sold in large quantities to bottlers who bottle it as they buy it, or with additional ingredients. While it is conceded that the Staley product has less bouquet than the long-fermented oriental type, it is estimated that the U. S. production now is larger than the approximately 3 million pounds imported last year from the Orient.

WHY *Buy* A...
HOT SPOT
Temperature System-

If You Can Answer "Yes" to These Questions
. . . You Don't Need a Hot Spot System

1. CAN YOU TELL WHEN OIL CONTENT "KICKS OFF" BEANS?

Hot Spot system warns you before such condition begins—in time to prevent losses. Hot Spot system keeps you one jump ahead of trouble.

2. CAN YOU SEE MOISTURE TRANSLOCATION INSIDE YOUR BINS?

Hot Spot system can—virtually "x-rays" your bins from bottom to top at every 6-foot level. By interpreting temperature changes from bottom to top of bins, you can tell if moisture pockets are forming.

3. ARE YOU FINANCIALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO TAKE THE RISK?

Hot Spot system takes risk out of bean handling. Short harvest time forces you to take uneven beans . . . green and ripe beans. And shortages of box cars puts you in storing business. Then the risk in grade slipping is yours. Without Hot Spot system, loss of grade on one bin alone would pay for system. Hot Spot system eliminates loss of grade risk.

4. CAN YOU KEEP ALL FOREIGN MATERIAL OUT?

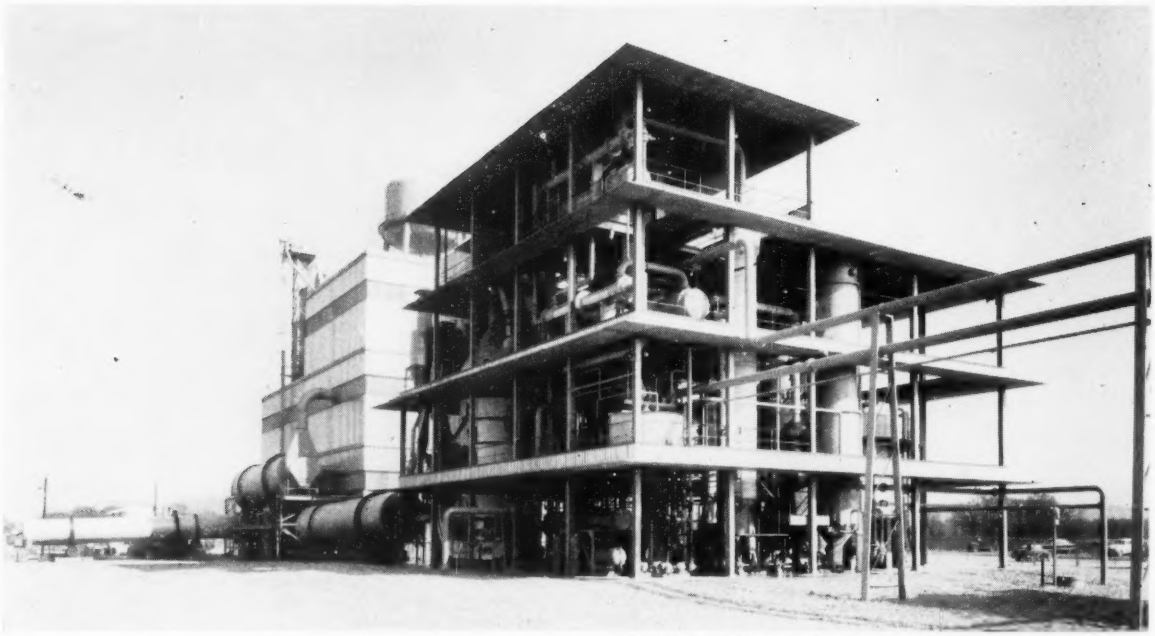
Neither can Hot Spot. But dirt-chaff, green weeds, seeds no bother to Hot Spot system . . . that's Hot Spot's job—to let you know if and where foreign material is disturbing, threatening your beans. Warns you before damage occurs.

5. ARE YOU A GOOD MERCHANDISER . . . DO YOU KNOW WHICH BIN TO SHIP FIRST?

Sure, you are or you wouldn't be in business today. With Hot Spot system you can hold longer or ship on best market advantages . . . no "scared" turnings or shipping. Hot Spot guides shipping—tells which bin should go first and when.

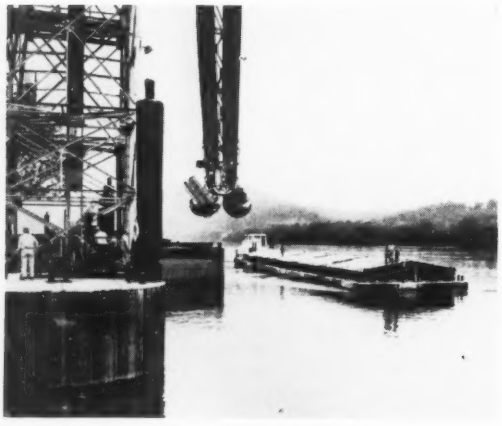
DOC "HOT SPOT" says
"Your Grain's Health Is Your Elevator's Wealth"

HOT SPOT DETECTOR, Inc.
214 THIRD ST. DES MOINES, IOWA

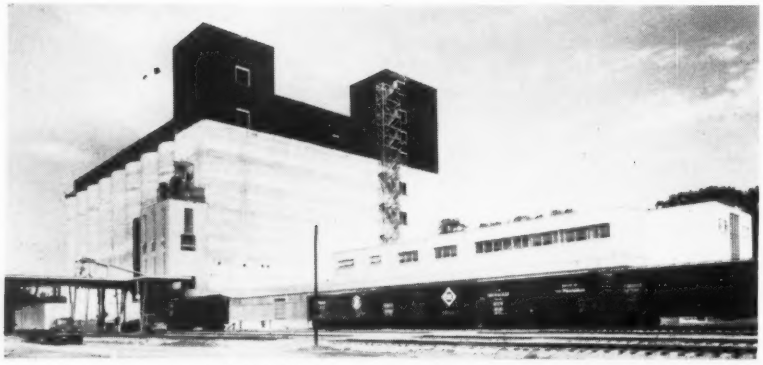


CENTRAL SOYA'S solvent extraction plant at Chattanooga.

Central Soya Opened New Plant



NEW HARBOR switching boat, Mary Jane, with a barge in tow, is shown approaching the marine unloading facilities of Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills' plant at Chattanooga, Tenn.



FEED PLANT and warehouse with grain storage in background.

THE OFFICIAL opening of Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills' latest plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., took place Oct. 27.

Less than 16 months under construction, the new operation includes a highly efficient soybean solvent extraction plant, one of the most modern feed mills in the country and grain merchandising facilities that will make Chattanooga a prominent southeastern grain terminal.

Strategically located on the Tennessee River northeast of Chattanooga, the plant is equipped to receive soybeans, grains and other feed ingredients by river, by rail and by highway. The soybean meal and complete line of livestock and poultry feeds produced at the new plant can be distributed by the same three transportation methods.

Unique Solvent Plant

The completely exposed four-level solvent extraction unit is the largest in the Southeast and only soybean processing plant of any size located on the inland waterways.

Heart of the solvent extraction operation is a Blaw-Knox Rotocel extractor with a 850-tons-per-day processing capacity. This 26-foot diameter giant sends soybean flakes through seven stages of percolation in extracting oil from the beans. It is the largest ever fabricated by the Blaw-Knox Co.

Deep in a fresh air, pressurized control room is a master graphic

control panel, the plant's electrical brain. This panel permits automatic or manual control of the Rotocel unit, as well as the complete and complex distilling equipment that separates solvent from the soybean oil. Two major factors contributing to plant safety are an underground surge tank and inert gas purging equipment. Normally empty, the surge tank can be filled with the volatile solvent circulating in the extraction system in case there is a need for shutdown. The inert gas acts as a further safeguard against the hazard of solvent vapors.

In appearance, the entire plant is a strikingly modern structure. Different colored paints in combination with aluminum siding and translucent corrugated plastic sheets have been used to coordinate lighting, beauty and structural design.

Outside Equipment

The lack of adverse weather conditions in the Chattanooga area made it possible to locate three of the four huge drying and cooling tubes outdoors, adjacent to the solvent and milling buildings. This not only contributed to economical construction, but also made it possible to obtain improved efficiency, lower maintenance costs and a more uniform operation. This plant will feature the production of a 50% protein soybean meal for use in the manufacture of Master Mix poultry and livestock feeds.

Modern Feed Mill

Housed in a 40-by-200-foot poured concrete structure is one of the most modern feed plants in the country today. This 110-foot-high, all-bulk plant has many manufacturing features.

In the upper levels of the building are 128 ingredient storage bins and a highly efficient aspiration system for dust control. Ingredients from these bins flow down through directional gravity spouts to hopper chutes located on the first floor directly above the feed collecting line.

In the basement of the feed mill there is a 35-unit line of Wallace and Teirnan Merchen feeders which deliver ingredients from the hopper chutes to the continuous belt collecting line. The basement area also houses three completely automatic systems for the addition of liquid ingredients.

The elevating and conveying system in the new plant includes 10 standard elevating legs, three of which are 165 feet high, and pneumatic grain conveyors. Nearly a mile of belting is used on the 22 conveying lines in the operation.

The new mill includes complete pelleting and crumbling equipment for the production of cubed, pelleted, crumbled or standard forms of livestock and poultry feeds.

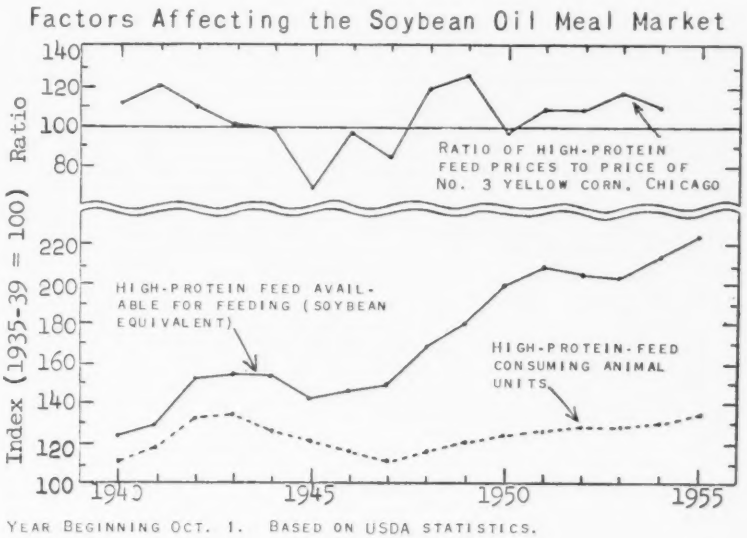
Grain Merchandising

The Chattanooga plant is the only company operation to include marine transportation facilities for soybeans, grains and other feed ingredients. With this distinct advantage of water transportation, the plant is in a position to barge agricultural commodities such as soybeans, corn, pelleted alfalfa, corn gluten meal and corn gluten feed, as well as other materials which have never been handled by barge in the Southeast before.

Combined with this important feature is a 38-silo storage operation which is the largest elevator south of the Ohio River. Ingredients coming into the plant by rail, truck and river are weighed, inspected and safely stored in the 3-million-bushel-capacity silos.

Rail shipments are unloaded by track dumps and pneumatic conveyor systems. Truck loads are dumped by hydraulic hoists, with grain dumps and conveyors taking their cargo to storage.

Barges can be towed to the Chattanooga plant from any place on the Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio or Tennessee rivers.



See Above $53 Average For Meal in 1955-56 Year

By C. M. WELLS, JR., and R. J. MUTTI

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois

FARMERS' interest in the protein feed market stems from the fact that they furnish the raw materials for several high-protein feeds, and as feeders of livestock they also use larger quantities of these feeds.

Supply of high protein feeds. Since 1935-39 the supply of high-protein feeds has more than doubled. Over 60% of this big increase has occurred since 1945. The overall quality of high-protein feeds has also improved as soybean meal, fish meal, meat scraps and tankage have increased from about 45% of the total in 1940-44 to almost 60% in the past 5 years. Soybean oil meal, which jumped from less than 35% to almost 50%, accounted for most of the increase.

High-protein feeds are either by-products or joint products obtained in processing agricultural products. This means that several factors besides expected prices affect the output of high-protein feeds.

High-protein feed-consuming animal units have increased steadily since the end of World War II, but at a much slower rate than protein supplies. Protein supplies per animal unit were 41% greater in 1950-54 than in 1940-44.

Potential demand for more protein feed. Despite the larger quantity and better quality of protein feeds, studies show that on many farms some animals are not getting all the protein they need.

How quickly this potential demand will be realized depends on changes in (1) numbers of different kinds of livestock, (2) use of pasture, (3) other livestock feeding and management practices, and (4) the price relationships *at the farm* between high-protein feeds and other feeds and between high-protein feeds and livestock and livestock products.

Since 1948 the increased supplies of high-protein feeds have been absorbed without serious price con-

cessions. (Note on the chart that the ratio of protein to corn prices was above 100 in 6 of the 7 years between 1948-54.) This is evidence of an expanding market for high-protein feeds and wider recognition of the high quality of soybean oil meal. In this period consumption of high-protein feed per animal unit increased at an average rate of about 3% a year.

How do these facts relate to market prospects for soybean oil meal in the 1955-56 crop year? Recent U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates indicate:

1—Total feed grain supplies about 9% above last year.

2—About 4% more high-protein-consuming animal units. The second largest peacetime hog crop on record is mainly responsible.

3—More high-quality protein supplies. Both soybean and cottonseed output are expected to be about 9% greater than in 1954. A slightly larger production of meat scraps and tankage is also expected.

If the supply of high-protein feeds is adjusted by the average increase in use of 3% a year, the adjusted supply per animal unit will be slightly less than the 1950-51 supply. Soybean meal will make up about the same proportion of high-protein feed supplies (and about the same amount per animal unit) in 1955-56 as in 1950-51. In 1950-51 the wholesale price of soybean oil meal, bagged, at Chicago averaged $77 a ton However, prices of livestock and livestock products are currently running 31% under 1951 average prices.

Because of the growing demand for high-protein feed, the price is not expected to drop as much below 1950-51 levels as have prices of livestock and livestock products. This means that the price of soybean oil meal in the 1955-56 crop year should *average* above $53 a ton, bagged, in Chicago.

More Open Contracts

THE NEW YORK Produce Exchange has announced that open contracts in the Exchange's cottonseed oil futures markets exceed 2,000 for the first time since April 1953.

The Exchange attributed the increase to the fact that the government no longer finds it necessary to purchase cottonseed products at fixed prices over the actual market value in order to support cottonseed.

According to well informed sources it is probable that very little if any government purchases of cottonseed will be required this crop year to support prices. Observers look for greatly increased activity in New York cottonseed oil futures over that of the last 3 years because lack of fixed price buying by the government will permit a free market in cottonseed oil futures.

Growers, Handlers Want Return to No. 2 Trading

THERE are adverse comments in the trade concerning failure of most soybean processors to return to buying on a No. 2 grade basis following the changes in the soybean standards this fall.

States Fred Watts, Jr., in the IAA Record, Illinois Farm Bureau magazine:

"The producer is definitely making an attempt to clean up soybeans. There would be **more** incentive to clean up soybeans if there were a discount for excess foreign material in addition to the weight deduction.

"There has been some talk of processors returning to the practice followed in other grains, buying on a No. 2 grade basis with premiums for higher quality.

"To date, however, practically all soybeans are being marketed on the basis of No. 1 grade, 13% moisture and 1% foreign material with discounts for lower grading factors.

"With the grade requirements to be changed effective Sept. 1, most observers in the trade concluded that the processors who represent the principal market for cash soybeans would base their buying standards on the No. 2 grade as revised.

"It should be noted that soybeans from the 1954 crop were practically all marketed on a No. 1 basis in contrast to other cash grain crops where the No. 2 grade is the basis for marketing.

"On the 1954 crop processors had stipulated No. 1 requirements in both foreign material and moisture.

"Grade requirements for moisture and foreign material under the new revised standards were identical with the specified grading factors as stipulated by the processors on the 1954 crop.

"However, as the 1955 crop began to come on the market processors based their bids on the **new** No. 1 requirement on foreign material and continued to require the No. 1 standard for moisture. This meant that to meet contract requirements, soybeans could have no more than 1% foreign material as compared to the 2% requirement in 1954.

"Processors bid on the basis of No. 2 beans on test weight and up to 20% splits."

The Mississippi County, Ark., Farm Bureau in its annual meeting Nov. 3 passed resolutions urging:

Purchase of soybeans on the No. 2 basis; continuation of the price support program on soybeans at a comparable level with basics; working with the American Soybean Association in developing and maintaining foreign soybean markets; and lowering of tariffs that might kindle the sale of export beans, "since we depend on exports for the sale of more than 50% of our beans."

Concerning grades the Mississippi County resolution stated: "We recommend and urge that all bids offered to the trade by processors, buyers and handlers of soybeans be on the basis of No. 2 grade with suitable premiums offered for soybeans that qualify for No. 1 grade. This will place the differential of price between No. 2 grade and No. 1 grade in the status of premium instead of discount which is the case when bids are offered for No. 1 grade.

"It is our opinion that this action will promote good public relations between processors and country elevators and will encourage growers to strive for the premium offered for No. 1 grade."

On price supports: "We recommend and strongly urge that soybean price supports be continued. Further, that the support loan be at a comparable level with basics.

"Reasoning:

"1—The soybean price support program has proven its value and has justified its continuation.

"2—It prevents unmerciful price drops at harvest time.

"3—It greatly increases orderly marketing.

"4—Encourages and makes more feasible farm storage of beans.

"5—Necessary farmer financing is much easier and safer with a loan floor price.

"6—The loan increases the farmers' use of storage facilities and thereby levels out the marketing, and prevents market gluts.

"7—If administration theory is correct, then higher support prices (with acreage control on other commodities) might put soybeans in a surplus condition quicker.

"8—Soybeans and cottonseed should be supported at a comparable figure so each will move equally into market."

The group urged USDA to announce its support prices on nonbasic crops early enough to let the farmer know what to expect.

It asked soybean breeders to give the area a strictly yellow bean to take the place of green and mixed beans of the maturity date of Ogden.

And it commended the planned expanded University soybean research program for Mississippi County.

Tuna Big Soy Oil Market

MORE than 10 million cases of tuna were packed by southern California tuna canneries during 1954. And since all domestic tuna is canned in salad oil it meant that approximately 5 million gallons of soybean oil was used in the process.

Soybean oil is the only additive used by U. S. tuna packers, and has been utilized exclusively since World War II. Cottonseed oil was in use at the start of the war, but the curtailment of this product due to the conservation of the cotton crop led canners to look to another source. After tests, it was discovered that soybean oil was more consistent than cottonseed, and the switchover became a permanent one.

A case of 48 seven-ounce cans of tuna requires a half gallon of soybean oil, with the result that the largest packers at Terminal Island and San Diego, Calif., will use an 8,000-gallon tank car of soybean oil daily during the peak packing season.

The operation of distributing soybean oil uniformly into tuna-packed cans is mechanical with the oil being dispensed through a series of tiny nozzles as the cans automatically move along the conveyor belt prior to entering the sealing machines.

The story of the canneries receiving shipments and dispensing soybean oil is much more simple than catching the wary tuna.

That is where hard work and knowledge of the mysteries of the sea enter the picture. The average yearly catch of 360 million pounds of tuna represents approximately three trips by the ocean-going tuna clippers and the fleet of purse seiners.

The tuna clippers are large craft ranging from 64 to 150 feet in length with carrying capacities from 40 to 500 tons, and capable of 10,000-mile voyages lasting from three to four months.

The larger clippers of 500-ton capacity usually fish off the coasts of Central and South America, while the purse seiners, for the most part, ply the Mexican and California coast. The clippers are sometimes called bait boats. Their holds are divided into watertight compartments in which live bait such as sardines and anchovettas are carried to the fishing grounds on the outward voyage and frozen tuna on the return trip.

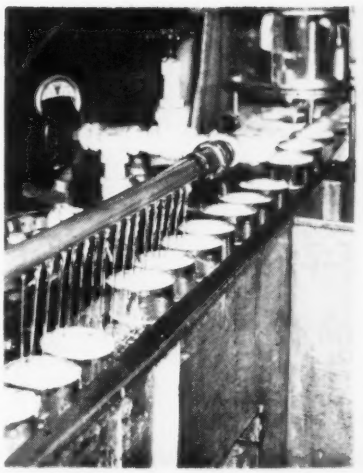
On the tuna clipper, fishing is done with hook and line and live bait. When a school of tuna is located a fisherman called a "chummer" immediately dips the live bait from the tanks and throws it overboard to attract the tuna to the vessel.

Racks along the sides of the ship are lowered to permit the fishermen to stand at water level. This system, plus the leather pole-sockets strapped around the fishermen's waists, allows for additional leverage when hauling up the tuna. Fishing is done with stout bamboo poles with short lines. Barbless hooks concealed by feathered lures are attached to the lines. The instant the tuna strikes, the line is whipped back and the tuna flies off the barbless hook onto the dock.

A tuna boat returning with a catch heads directly for the cannery docks.

Nutritionally, tuna is one of the greatest of all protein foods. It contains a high content of vitamin B-12 and animal protein factor. It also provides a considerable portion of the daily minimum requirement of iodine and ranks high in phosphorus.

The value of tuna to the homemaker, however, extends far beyond its nutritional qualities. One of its greatest advantages is its versatility. Not only does tuna make a flavorful dish when served alone, but it lends itself in combination with scores of other foods.



SOYBEAN OIL being dispensed into cans of tuna on the assembly line of one of the canneries at Terminal Island, Calif. A half gallon of soybean oil is used in packing a case of 48 seven-ounce cans of tuna. Soybean oil is the only additive used by domestic tuna packers.

THE COVER PICTURE

A SYSTEM of multiple pole fishing has been developed to cope with the different weights of tuna.

Yellowfin tuna, such as the one being hoisted on the ship's deck, range up to 150 pounds in weight, and it is necessary to vary the number of fishermen and poles from one to four according to the size of the fish. This is done by changing the number of lines attached to a single lure.

11-21-55

THE LESLIE WEEKLY SUMMARY

The following is a record of the weekly price opinions received from four of the leading brokerage houses and six of the top advisory services, before the market opening Monday.

	Expect higher	Expect lower	See little change
Wheat	4	3	3
Corn	1	7	2
Oats	1	2	6
Rye	4	2	3
Soybeans	2	6	2
Lard	1	4	2
Soybean Meal	0	6	3
Soybean Oil	4	0	3
Cottonseed Oil	5	0	2

The Leslie Analytical Organization, 1227 Bryden Road, Columbus 5, Ohio

Gentlemen: I am interested in being among the first to know when a change in commodity market buying or selling psychology develops. Please send me "The Leslie Weekly Summary" (sample above) every Monday via airmail for the period circled. 1 year $50 6 months $27.50

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

CROP REPORT

USDA Report Down 3 Million Bu.

HARVEST of the 1955 soybean crop was practically complete everywhere by late November. Combining had been prolonged in some northern areas due to wet weather.

U. S. Department of Agriculture lowered its national soybean production estimate another 3 million bushels, down to 371.8 million bushels from 374.8 as of Nov. 1. But the crop still set a new record and was 29 million bushels above 1954's production.

Production was indicated down as compared to Oct. 1 for the North Central states mainly because of a substantial decrease in Indiana and Missouri. There was no change in prospects for Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

In the South Atlantic area, soybean prospects declined slightly from a month earlier. Increased yields in Delaware and South Carolina were more than offset by decreases in Maryland, Virginia and Georgia.

For the South Central area, production prospects improved, due entirely to an increase in Arkansas of 2 bushels per acre over a month earlier.

States that appeared to have set new records in production included Ohio, Indiana, Illinois (which turned out over 100 million bushels for the first time), Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

The new records were mainly due to increased acreage, as the national average per acre yield was only slightly above 1954, 20.1 bushels as compared to 19.9.

A substantial number of Soybean Digest crop reporters in northern areas believe USDA has overestimated the crop for their respective areas.

Quality of the crop is generally good this year. This is especially true of foreign material which overall has been the lowest in years. Producers evidently made a strong effort to clean their beans to meet new grading standards requirements.

Size of beans has been small or uneven in many areas due to dry weather. There are some reports of beans cracking and the unavailability of good seed. Moisture content has generally been low except in some areas where weather was damp at combining time.

A much larger part of the crop moved to market from the combine than was true last year, and as a result transportation and storage facilities have been crowded. Processors are generally said to be well supplied with beans for some months ahead and operating at capacity.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, NOVEMBER 1955

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	1954	Preliminary 1955	1954	Preliminary 1955
	Bushels		Thousand bushels	
N. Y.	11.0	14.0	88	84
N. J.	22.0	15.0	528	345
Pa.	18.0	18.0	306	378
Ohio	25.5	25.0	29,708	31,125
Ind.	24.0	22.0	46,128	46,508
Ill.	21.5	23.0	92,214	104,190
Mich.	22.0	23.0	3,476	3,795
Wis.	15.0	13.5	1,035	958
Minn.	21.0	19.5	42,294	45,532
Iowa	26.0	19.0	55,900	42,237
Mo.	15.0	18.0	27,540	34,740
N. Dak.	15.5	14.5	1,100	1,146
S. Dak.	18.0	11.0	3,114	2,893
Nebr.	22.0	9.0	4,180	2,205
Kans.	8.0	10.0	2,448	3,000
Del.	17.5	19.0	1,190	1,349
Md.	18.5	19.0	1,998	2,204
Va.	15.5	19.5	2,898	3,354
N. C.	16.0	14.5	4,720	4,132
S. C.	7.0	15.0	910	2,250
Ga.	7.0	11.5	210	402
Fla.	12.0	22.0	348	748
Ky.	16.0	18.5	2,048	2,405
Tenn.	12.0	20.0	2,160	3,700
Ala.	11.5	23.0	1,196	2,438
Miss.	9.5	21.0	4,930	11,424
Ark.	11.5	18.0	9,096	16,794
La.	16.0	22.0	848	1,232
Okla.	5.5	11.0	99	330
Texas	17.0		85	
U. S.	20.1	20.2	342,795	371,898

USDA crop reporting board.

World Crop a Record

WORLD production of soybeans in 1955 is expected to reach an all-time high of almost 764 million bushels on the basis of preliminary information now available to the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. This forecast represents an increase of 6% from the 1954 revised estimate of 717 million bushels and is roughly two-thirds larger than average output in prewar years.

Over two-thirds of the estimated 47-million-bushel increase from 1954 is accounted for by the United States, an estimated one-fifth by China-Manchuria, and most of the remainder by Japan. The only declines from last year—and those were of minor importance—appear to have occurred in Brazil and Canada.

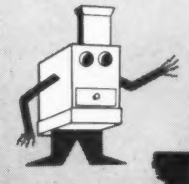
Increased soybean production in

Model 400G
Steinlite
60 Second Electronic
MOISTURE TESTER

• Easier to Operate
• More Accurate
• Faster

Backed by 20 YEARS Of Research and over 20,000 Successful Installations

Wherever moisture is a dollar-important factor, either in buying and selling or in processing and storing commodities, the Steinlite 400G has the reputation of being the most popular and practical Moisture Tester available. Write today for full information. Find out how the New 400G's faster, more accurate and simpler operation can save you time and money.



"World's Leading Supplier of Grain Testing Equipment for Over 40 Years"

SEEDBURO
(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)
EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Dept. SD12 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

1955 SOYBEAN CROP SUMMARY

(Based on reports of Soybean Digest crop correspondents)

	Yield		Quality				Movement, Storage			
	Per acre, compared with 1954	Total compared with 1954	Oil Content	Test wt.	Moisture cont.	F. m.	Sold %	Stored Farm	Stored Elev.	Take govt. loan
Champaign, Ill.		down 15%	normal	low	av.	low	50%	20%	30%	few
Illinois	up in s. down in n.	up 12 mil. bu.	low	55	12%	1.8%	more	same	less	
W. Central Ill.	down 40%	down 25%		60	13-14%	1-2%	60%	10%	30%	10%
McLean Co., Ill.	down 5 bu.	same	good	55½-56	11-12.5%	1-2%	50%	40%	10%	none
Quincy, Ill.	same	same	19.5%	55-56	19.9%	1.7%	70%	20%	10%	
S. Central Ill.	up 85%				low	clean	80%	20%	2%	
Decatur, Ill.	up 3 bu.	up 8%	excellent	55	13-13.5%	1-2%	30%	10%	60%	10%
Southeast Ill.	varies	up 5%		56-57	varies	3-4%	90%	5%	5%	few
W. Central Ill.				60-61	13%	under 2%	85%	15%		
Edgar Co., Ill.	same				12%	1%	75%	10%	15%	few
Southwest Ill.	up 20%	up 25%		55	12.5%	5%	90%			
E. Central Ill.	down 8 bu.	down 20%		good	low	2%				
Shelby Co. Ill.	up 33%	much higher		good	low	under 1%	90%			
S. Central Ind.	down 5-10 bu.				10-12%	terrible				
Central Ind.	less	equal			13-14%	low				
Northwest Ind.	down 5-15 bu.	down some	normal	normal	normal	good	70%	30%		few
Ralston, Ia.	down 35%		18.6%	57-58	10%	under 1%	60%			
Fort Dodge, Ia.	down 30%	down 25%	good	56	10.2%	1.5%				
Mason City, Ia.	down 40%	down 20%	up ½%	57	11%	1.5%	50%			50%
Northeast Ia.	3n. 5-7- bu	lower			11-12%	1-4%	80-85%			
S. Central Minn.	down 15%	down 5-10%			9%	not bad				
S. W. Central Minn.	same	up 10%		56	12.7%	2%	15%	42.5%	42.5%	80%
S. Central Minn.	down 15%				low	down	25%	75%		
S. Central Minn.	down10%	same		normal	low	low	80%	most will sell		
Central & N. W. Ohio	same	up	up	55	13%	1.5%				
Central Ohio	dn. 10 bu.	down 30%			good	down	70-75%			
Northwest Ohio	same	same	up	same	down	down	50-60%	20%	20%	
W. Central Ohio		down 20%		okay	14-15%	2.3%	60%	5-10%	10-20%	few
Van Wert Co., Ohio	down 10%	up 10%		55	10-15%	varies	30%	60%	10%	few
Ohio	dn. 2-3 bu.			good	low	low	50-60%	25-30%	15-25%	50%
Hardin, Wyandot & Marion Cos., Ohio	down 10-15%	down					75%	Seed	15%	
Southwest Ala.	double	double		high	low	not much			15%	
South Ala.		up 50%	19%	55½	14%	1-2%	all			
Baldwin Co., Ala.	up 66⅔%			56	12%	1½%	98%	2%		
S.E., S. Central Ark.		up 20%		good	good	low	selling			
Central Ark.	up 10%	up 10-15%			12-13%	low				
Miss. Co., Ark.	up 10-20%			normal	12-13%	normal	95%			
Central Ark.	up 10-15%	up 15-20%	18%	56	12%	1-2%	90%	10%		
Miss. Co., Ark.				57	11%	2.5%	83%			
Fla.	up 500%			very good			90%	10%		
Henderson, Ky.	down 10%						40%	40%	20%	
W. Ky. & S. Ind.	up 3-4 bu.	up 5%	18-21%	54.5	13.3%	4%	38%		62%	20%
West Tenn.	up 7 bu.	up 35%	18.3%	56	12%	2½%	60%	40%		
Northeast La.	up 25%	up 100%		55-56	14%	3%	90%	10%		none
E. Carroll Parish, La.	up 50%	up 50%		55	12%	2%	100%	seed		none
Sharkey Co., Miss	up 100%	up 150%		58-62	10-11%	low	75-80%		20%	
Mississippi Delta	up 300%				10-12%					
Northeast Mo.	up 250%	up	20%	55	12.5%	1.6%	80%	20%		
Lincoln Co., Mo.	up 66⅔%	same			12-13%	3-4%	90%			
St. Charles, Mo.	same	same		good	low	low				
Southwest Mo.	better	up 50%		60	14			20%		
Mo.	up 20%	up	very good	good	good	lower	higher	less		less
Southeast Mo.	up 50%	up 70%		56-58	low	2-3%	80%	10-15%		
Audrain Co., Mo.	up 40-50%	up 40-50%			11-14%	2%	35%	40%	25%	few
Corners Mo., Kans., Nebr., Iowa				55-55½	10-13%	0-4%				
Northwest Mo., Northeast Kans.			up 1-1½%	55.3	10.8%	1.5%	75%	20%	5%	negligible
Southeast Mo.	same to up 50%	up 25%	same	better	good	good	80%			
Midsouth	sharply up	up 40%		55-57	13.5%	1.5%	75-80%	20-25%		
No. Carolina	down 30%		20%	58	13%	2%	85%	15%		
Harnett Co., N.C.	up 25%	up 40%					85%			
Beaufort Co., N. C.	down 40%	down 60%		normal	good	good	90%	10%		none
S. C.	up 400%						30%	70%		
Calhoun Co., S. C.	up 400%									80%
E. Ga. & S.C.	up 100%				14.4%					
Tidewater, Va.				57	15%	4%	100%			fewer
Virginia	up 25%	up 15-20%								
Wichita, Kans.	up 25%	up 25%		56	11%	2%	90%	10%		few
Kans.	up 37%	up 25%	good	55	13-14%	low	90%	10%		
Bourbon Co., Kans.	up 60%	up 60%			high	good	80%	15%	5%	
Kans.	up 50%	up 50%		56-59	10-14%	1-5%	100%	seed		
Red River Valley, N. D.	same			54	dry	good	75%			few
Okla.	300%	800%		56	11%	1%	50%	25%	25%	50%
Clark, Codington, & Kingsbury Cos., S. D.	down 33⅓%			56-58	11-12½%	normal	75%	20%	5%	
Southwest Ont.	up 5 bu.	up 20%								
Southwest Ont.	up 3 bu.	up		good to excellent						
Essex Co., Ont.	up 25%	up 5%		58-59	13-16%	clean	75%	25%	few	
Middlesex, Ont.	dn. 5 bu.	down 20%			11-13%	low	30%	55-60%	few	

Based on September and October reports. As many reports are local, they may or may not check with state reports. All comparisons are with 1954. Reports on storage and amount going under government loan in some cases are forecasts rather than a report of the amount actually in store or under loan at the time.

the United States coupled with increases in the production of lard and peanuts means that total supplies of all food fats in 1955-56 will be about as large as last year's record quantity, with the overall increase in production offsetting the decline in beginning stocks of all food fats.

Large quantities of soybeans and soybean oil will be available for export, and market prospects are good. The extent to which the probable increase in China's production will supply the needs of available markets—particularly Europe and Japan—remains uncertain. However, with an indicated shortage of vegetable oils in China, soybean exports from there probably will remain well below prewar in the year ahead.

Canada's 1955 harvest of soybeans is the largest of record, according to latest official estimates. This is contrary to earlier reports that the Canadian crop was smaller than a year ago.

The Canadian soybean crop is now placed at 5,650,000 bushels compared with 5,055,000 bushels in 1954. This is a 20% increase from the previous estimate.

Acreage this year is down 16% from the 254,000 acres grown in 1954. But per acre yields averaged an all-time high of 26 bushels compared with 19.9 bushels last year.

In Canada, soybeans are produced commercially only in Ontario although efforts are being made to introduce the crop elsewhere, particularly in Manitoba.

Soybean production in **China-Manchuria** is believed to have increased somewhat in 1955. Output may have been in the neighborhood of 330 million bushels compared with an unofficial estimate of 320 million last year. These estimates indicate that output has not regained the prewar average level of almost 360 million bushels.

Japan is expected to harvest a near-record crop of approximately 19 million bushels, which would exceed the 1954 outturn by about 38%. The increase appears to have been due to an above-average yield per acre, as the area in soybeans reportedly was slightly less than in 1953.

Production in **Indonesia** is forecast at roughly 15 million bushels. In **Taiwan,** where soybean production has expanded significantly since prewar years, a goal of 845,000 bushels was set for 1955. An output of this volume would represent an increase of more than one-fourth from last year's crop.

Brazil's soybean crop was down 9% from 1954. An estimated 3,674,000 bushels were harvested in Rio Grande do Sul from a planted area of about 170,000 acres. Very little production was expected in other states this year. Soybeans have not proved to be popular outside of Rio Grande do Sul because of a shortage of mechanized equipment and competition from other more profitable crops.

A relatively insignificant volume of soybeans is grown in Africa. **Nigeria,** with a production for export of 325,000 to 350,000 bushels, appears to be the major producer. Smaller quantities are grown in the Union of South Africa, British East Africa, and a few other countries.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-1955[1]

Continent and country	Acreage[2] — Average — 1935-39	Acreage[2] — Average — 1945-49	Acreage[2] 1954	Acreage[2] 1955[3]	Yield per acre — Average — 1935-39	Yield per acre — Average — 1945-49	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre 1955[3]
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	[4] 10	73	254	214	21.3	20.5	19.5	22.0
United States[5]	3,042	10,649	17,057	18,397	18.5	19.6	20.1	20.4
EUROPE								
Italy	[6]	4	1	—	12.1	17.8	24.4	—
Yugoslavia	5	15	—	—	14.9	10.1	—	—
Other Europe	93	70	90	95	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	[7] 607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASIA								
Turkey	[7] 1	[4] 4	12	—	29.0	10.9	11.9	—
China	12,411	11,256	—	—	16.7	16.9	—	—
Manchuria	8,992	[4] 7,048	—	—	16.8	16.5	—	—
Indonesia	[8] 889	[7] 872	—	—	10.0	11.2	—	—
Japan	797	612	1,082	1,054	15.6	12.1	12.8	18.0
Korea[9]	[4] 1,921	583	637	—	10.0	8.5	8.8	—
Taiwan (Formosa)	[4] 17	32	—	74	8.9	9.4	—	11.4
Thailand	[4] 15	[4] 17	—	—	15.4	10.1	13.9	—
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil[10]	—	23	162	170	—	19.0	25.0	21.6
AFRICA								
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	—	[4] 10	—	—	—	5.2	—	—
Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., Chinese Mainland and North Korea	5,670	12,960	20,925	22,205	—	—	—	—
World total[11]	29,000	32,675	42,765	44,050	—	—	—	—

Continent and country	Production — Average — 1935-39	Production — Average — 1945-49	Production 1954	Production 1955[3]
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	[4] 207	1,491	4,953	4,708
United States[5]	56,167	208,885	342,795	374,816
EUROPE				
Italy	[4] 1	74	24	—
Yugoslavia	71	155	—	—
Other Europe	1,067	455	520	530
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	[7] 5,805	—	—	—
ASIA				
Turkey	[7] 37	45	147	—
China	207,666	190,248	320,000	330,000
Manchuria	151,294	[4] 116,475		
Indonesia	[8] 9,731	[7] 9,736	14,567	15,000
Japan	12,338	7,432	13,816	19,000
Korea[9]	17,654	4,984	5,628	—
Taiwan (Formosa)	[4] 151	297	661	845
Thailand	[4] 232	[4] 167	—	—
SOUTH AMERICA				
Brazil[10]	—	446	4,042	3,674
AFRICA				
Tanganyika	—	40	—	—
Union of South Africa	—	[4] 54	—	—
Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., Chinese Mainland and North Korea	87,185	234,405	388,515	425,080
World total[11]	463,720	551,540	717,295	763,870

[1] Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. [2] Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. [3] Preliminary. [4] Average of less than 5 years. [5] Acreage harvested for beans. [6] Less than 500 acres. [7] One year only. [8] Java and Madura only. [9] Beginning with 1948 figures represent South Korea only. [10] Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo. [11] Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

More Suez Traffic

Northbound traffic in soybeans through the Suez Canal was 72,752 short tons in July as compared to 7,716 tons in July a year ago, reports U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Crops and Markets.

This figure is up 50% from June traffic (48,501 tons). Since 1951 there had been a tendency for shipments to fall off sharply after June.

PUBLICATIONS

Mellorine Offers Big Outlet for Fats

MELLORINE. The market potential for mellorine in the United States is approximately 400 to 500 million gallons annually, according to the National Cotton Council.

Between 150 and 225 million pounds of fats would be required to produce this quantity of mellorine. Whether or not this market can be attained depends on:

1—Legislation.
2—Sales promotion.
3—Product quality, and
4—Price.

Cottonseed, soybean, and coconut oils are the principal vegetable oils consumed in mellorine. Most mellorine fats are made from blends of these oils.

Mellorine can be merchandised successfully to all income groups through promotion. And strong consumer promotions are needed to get mellorine accepted on its merits rather than as an imitation ice cream. In many areas consumers are more familiar with private brand names than with the generic name "mellorine."

The consensus is that mellorine, when properly made of quality ingredients, is a good wholesome food with eating qualities comparable to those of ice cream.

Mellorine competes more with hard ice cream than with other frozen desserts because of its nature and the conditions under which it must be sold. The overall effect of mellorine on dairy products is to increase consumption of milk solids other than fat and to decrease consumption of butterfat.

Most mellorine is produced by established ice cream manufacturers. With few exceptions, old-line ice cream manufacturers started production of mellorine only to meet competition.

Mellorine fats are produced only by conventional edible oil refiners. Frozen dessert manufacturers do not have facilities for making the fats.

The wholesale price of mellorine currently averages about 50¢ per gallon less than the wholesale price of ice cream. The retail price averages about 70¢ less. The principal difference in the cost of making the two products is in the cost of fat because other manufacturing costs tend to balance out.

MELLORINE. A MARKET OUTLET FOR VEGETABLE OILS IN FROZEN DESSERTS. A study of the potential demand for cottonseed oil in frozen desserts. By Charlie W. Russell and Frank A. McCord. Utilization Research Division, National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn.

USDA YEARBOOK. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced publication of its 1955 Yearbook, a 752-page volume devoted to drought, floods, and the normal sources and uses of water.

Entitled Water, the book contains a wealth of information on all aspects of a subject that has become a major national concern. Its 95 chapters were written, mostly in nontechnical style, by 149 specialists in USDA, state agricultural colleges and private and federal organizations.

Irrigation is one of the subjects taken up.

Obtain free from your Congressman, or for $2 from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Miscellaneous

SOYBEANS FOR OIL, by W. R. Thompson. Publication 296. Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Miss.

YOU Should be MUCH RICHER TODAY Than 6 Months Ago!

If not, WAKE UP, man! Billions of dollars PROFIT in stocks and commodities. TREMENDOUS PROSPERITY ahead, for FREE nations of world!—(Only Communist countries are hungry, ragged, depressed!)

GOOD STOCKS — going higher — some MUCH higher. Our subscribers made fortunes, on OUR advices: Bought

GILLETTE	at	$ 1.50—now	$81.00
KIMBERLY CLARK		9.00—now	52.00
GOODRICH	at	3.00—now	72.50
UNION BAG	at	22.50—now	94.50
WHEELING STEEL		13.00—now	56.00
WORTHINGTON		14.00—now	50.50

COMMODITIES — Wheat, soybeans, corn, rye, cotton, rubber, coffee—*all these 7 GREAT commodities* are covered in our TUESDAY and FRIDAY letters, giving *definite* advices WHAT to buy, margin required, commissions, PROFIT POSSIBILITIES, ACTION and BIG PROFITS.

SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Have taken over $100,000 profit out of commodity trades the past two years, because of your service." KANSAS.—"Your advices nearer correct than any I ever followed." GA.—"Best service I ever have taken." OHIO.—"I started on a shoe string—have made nice profits on your advice. Your service is TOPS."—NEBR.—"Have subscribed to several commodity advisory services—honestly believe YOURS the BEST I have EVER seen." ALA.—"Your ACCURACY in forecasting is AMAZING to me." KANSAS.—"Find check for $25 for 3 months renewal.—You certainly hit every turn of the market right 'on the nose'. I stuck with another service for 6 months and lost $7,000. By using your advice I'm beginning to climb out." IOWA.—"Several people whose names I sent you are taking your service and MAKING MONEY. One made about $26,000 last year on $5,000 to begin with. Had to pay Uncle Sam $12,000, which 'hurt' him."—N. C. BROKER.—"A friend told me that on your advice during past 3 weeks he made over $5,000 on JULY soybeans," CALIF. —"Have taken thousands of dollars from the market on your advice—believe it entirely possible to average $1,000 per month." MICH.—"Had over 10 different services—must say YOURS TOPS THEM ALL.—If you get customers from Minnesota and Dakotas, that's a plug from ME. My year's renewal speaks for itself." IOWA.—Did so WELL on your MARVELOUS advice, here's $100 bill as 'thank you' present." MASS.

SPECIAL "GET ACQUAINTED" OFFER: Our next 5 TUESDAY & FRIDAY letters, covering ALL markets mentioned above, also (FREE) our latest lists: 7-low-priced stocks; 7-high-quality stocks; 7 finest quality stocks—that should advance MUCH higher—*EVERYTHING mentioned, $1.00.*—USE ORDER FORM BELOW.—NOW!

Market Advisory Bureau

P.O. Box 2106, Atlanta 1, Ga.

SPECIAL $1 OFFER TO "SOYBEAN DIGEST" READERS

Send EVERYTHING mentioned above via air mail. Enclosed $1 in full payment.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

LETTERS

Sees Brazil, U. S. Market For Soy

TO THE EDITOR:

As a licensee for Brazil of the Meals for Millions Foundation—the prime mover in many food research programs throughout the world—we have developed here a really superlative Multi-Purpose Food consisting almost exclusively of defatted soja, vitamins and minerals.

Our program here has obtained the interest of the federal and various state governments—especially that of Sao Paulo under Governor Janio Quadros—all under the general direction and sponsorship of Dr. Josue de Castro, chairman of the executive council of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN.

The importance of our program down here is that our product will serve two basic interests of governmental authorities:

1—Promote soybean cultivation.

2—Promote the consumption of soybean products by humans so that these humans can receive far better nourishment at lower cost and, at the same time, provide the kind of market that can stimulate the farmers to produce soybeans without price subsidies or guarantees.

The time may yet come in the U. S. when the public will appreciate the enormous nutritive value provided by the defatted soybean cake and when its enormous manufacturing and distributing machinery will dedicate a more substantial portion of its time, money and efforts to producing the kind of palatable product that, if it is possible to produce here, it is certainly possible to produce, as well, in the U. S.

It is my firm conviction that, aside from *general* use of such products, vast virgin opportunities exist for these two markets at least:

1—As baby food, along the lines of the Foundation's formula C.

2—As the main element in slenderizing diets (by reason of the fact that the proper use and blending of the cake product with vitamins and minerals can provide the maximum of real nutrition relative to the number of calories consumed, and for the lowest price).

The history of the soybean industry in the U. S. has been centered mainly on the oil. The history of the development of the soybean industry in Brazil will be centered—because it must be—mainly on the cake. In that development, Multi-Purpose Food is the spearhead.

When you can get people, malnourished or otherwise, to eat as much soybean cake products as do U. S. livestock, you'll have an even more prosperous soybean industry. And no CCC surpluses. And far fewer draftee rejects.—*Maurice Martin Abrahams, Sao Paulo, Brazil.*

FEEDING

PROTEIN. Minimum protein allowances for growing swine are not fixed quantities and depend on conditions, according to Illinois workers.

In drylot under the conditions of their tests, the minimum protein allowance appears to be 14 to 16 percent from weaning to 100 pounds, and 12 to 14 percent from weaning to 200 pounds.

On alfalfa pasture the minimum protein allowance appears to be 12 to 14 percent from weaning to 200 pounds, though the higher protein level appears advisable for pigs under 100 pounds.

Pigs on pasture that had corn and supplement available free choice selected protein levels at 10.8 percent from weaning to 100 pounds, and 10 percent from 100 to 200 pounds.

PROTEIN LEVELS FOR PIGS AS STUDIED BY GROWTH AND SELF SELECTION. By J. A. Lassiter, S. W. Terrill, D. E. Becker and H. W. Norton, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 14, No. 2, May 1955, pages 482-491.

OIL MEALS. Pigs made more efficient gains on mixed rations with soybean oil meal than with linseed meal in South Dakota trials.

One hundred and ninety-two pigs were used in five trials to compare linseed oil meal and soybean oil meal when fed either in a mixed ration or as part of a protein supplement fed free choice.

Pigs receiving linseed meal or soybean oil meal at levels of 5% or less of the total mixed ration gained at nearly the same rate.

In one trial, with 70-pound pigs slightly faster and more efficient gains were made by those pigs fed free-choice shelled yellow corn, alfalfa hay, a mineral supplement, and a protein supplement containing one-third soybean oil meal when compared to pigs receiving linseed oil meal in the protein supplement.

In the free-choice trials with heavier pigs, the faster and more efficient gains were made by the pigs on the linseed oil meal ration.

A COMPARISON OF LINSEED AND SOYBEAN OIL MEAL AND METHODS OF FEEDING GROWING-FATTENING PIGS. By Turner Wright. Bulletin 445. Animal Husbandry Department, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.

PROTEIN. Lambs showed a preference for soybean oil meal over other protein supplements used in a palatability trial at University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Order of preference was soybean oil meal, soybean oil meal pellets, linseed oil meal and cottonseed oil meal.

For a complete list of books and experiment station publications relating to soybeans drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

Cut Abrasion Costs 50%

Stewart Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill., uses elbows and chutes fabricated from Rubber bonded to 16 ga. steel plate.

Your wear problems can be solved by this simple method.

Troughs, elbows, hoppers, spouts and liners are a few of the successfully engineered items now available.

Write for our new catalogue, just revised.

WESTERN RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., INC.
320 So. Grand Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo.

Brown Sales Manager

L. J. Kaiser

A. A. Robinson

E. L. Metcalf, vice president and bulk sales manager, the **R. J. Brown Co.**, St. Louis, Mo., announced that effective Nov. 15 L. J. Kaiser assumed the duties of assistant bulk sales manager, with headquarters at the company's home office.

In his new position Kaiser is responsible primarily for liaison between the head office in St. Louis and the various plants and salesmen in the field.

Increased sales activity made it necessary to expand the company's sales administrative coverage by this appointment.

Mr. Kaiser had been in charge of the Indiana, Ohio and southeastern sales territory since 1949. His sales territory has been taken over by A. A. Robinson, formerly of the Bauer-Brown Solvent Co., Louisville, Ky. He will maintain his headquarters in Louisville.

Buckeye Consolidates

Procter & Gamble has announced consolidation of all functions of two of its subsidiary companies, the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. and the Buckeye Cellulose Corp., into one corporate unit to be called the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

The consolidation, effective Nov. 1, will not affect the operations of Buckeye's oil and pulp mills in the South, a Procter & Gamble spokesman said.

Buckeye operates 16 cottonseed and soybean oil mills and two large plants for the production of dissolving cellulose pulp.

Consolidation of the two companies, according to P&G, will strengthen the management of the operations and will simplify transactions between the two closely related subsidiaries. P&G said the cottonseed and soybean mills in the future will operate under the name of the Buckeye cotton oil division of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

Steinlite Shipment

Rex E. Yocum (right), president of **Seedburo Equipment Co.**, Chicago, and Ernest C. Craig, operations manager, are pictured above as they final check a rush order for over 50 model 400-G Steinlite moisture testers going to one destination.

Immediate shipment of the units was made to a central distributing point in Georgia for further distribution to customers in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. These Steinlites will be used for making moisture tests on soybeans, peanuts, corn and oats.

Amsco Election

John E. Capizzano was elected assistant vice president of **American Mineral Spirits Co.**, Chicago, recently.

Mr. Capizzano joined Amsco in 1934 at the company's testing laboratory at Carteret, N. J. Following World War II he was moved to Amsco's Eastern sales headquarters in New York as a technical sales representative for industrial naphthas and solvents.

John E. Capizzano

In August 1954 Mr. Capizzano was promoted to Eastern sales manager, responsible for the sale of Amsco's complete line of petroleum solvents.

Dannen Official

The appointment of R. W. Waite, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., as vice president in charge of the feed division of **Dannen Mills**, St. Joseph, Mo., has been announced by Dwight L. Dannen, company president.

Mr. Waite has been associated with the Ralston Purina Co. for 15 years. For the past 4 years he has been manager of the firm's Southern division at Atlanta.

R. W. Waite, Jr.

He will devote most of his time to sales efforts, concentrating on merchandising plans and policy and the distribution of Dannen feeds and other products.

Staley Warehouse

Contracts have been let by the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.** for a

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

—Future Brokers in Beans, Oil and Meal—

Members
of all leading
Commodity Exchanges

231 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 4, Ill.
State 2-1700

feed warehouse at its Decatur, Ill., plant.

The new building, to provide storage for 2,000 tons of finished feed, will adjoin the company's formula feed plant completed last year at a cost of a million dollars. Plans call for the concrete and steel structure to be finished by May 1.

Rapid expansion of the company's feed business is one reason, according to E. E. Rhodes, soybean division manager, for the decision to build this warehouse, which is to cost in excess of $100,000.

Joins Oils Group

William K. Bing, chief of program analysis branch of the oils and peanut division, USDA, has joined the staff of the **Bureau of Raw Materials** for American vegetable oils and fats industries as assistant manager of the Washington office.

William K. Bing

Mr. Bing replaces George L. Prichard who has become Washington representative of the National Soybean Processors Association while retaining his position as executive secretary of the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Mr. Bing entered the Department of Agriculture in the War Food Administration in 1943, and since has held positions with Production and Marketing Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the program analysis branch.

Heads Agri-Lab

J. S. Ebright was elected president of **Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.,** Columbus, Ohio, at a recent meeting of the officers. William K. Westwater continues as vice president and George G. Thomas, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Ebright has served as treasurer of the company for the past 10 years.

J. S. Ebright

Richard C. Seidel, who has been associated with the company for several years, was appointed sales manager.

James R. Scott, continues as chief bacteriologist.

The **Girdler Co.,** Louisville, Ky., and the American Machine & Foundry Co., New York, have concluded a licensing agreement. It calls for Girdler to be the exclusive manufacturer of the A.M.F. continuous mixer and the A.M.F. continuous disc blender. The agreement also gives Girdler the exclusive right to market the equipment, except in the foam rubber, bakery, butter and margarine fields.

A. Chad Ogden, with **Chase Bag Co.** since 1940, has been named sales manager of the firm's branch in Kansas City. He formerly served in the Dallas territory as sales manager. He has had wide experience serving users of all types of Chase bags.

G. E. Snoke, assistant manager of the **Chase Bag Co.** manufacturing plant in Goshen, Ind., succeeded the late J. Dana Cramer as manager recently.

The **Tennessee Seedsmen's Association** will hold its annual meeting at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6. President Basil E. Sharpe of Knoxville is preparing a most interesting and informative program.

The Staley Bridge, named after the late A. E. Staley, Sr., founder of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.,** was opened formally recently. The new $2.3 million bridge spans Lake Decatur at Decatur, Ill.

J. D. Harmison is now manager, parts sales, for the tractor group, **Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.,** Milwaukee, and Frank Jones succeeds him as tractor sales manager, farm equipment division. Harmison started with Allis-Chalmers as a junior blockman at the Peoria, Ill., branch in 1939. Jones started with the company in the service department at the Des Moines, Iowa, branch in 1941.

Edward M. Rider, 32, of Arlington, Va., has been appointed to the staff of the **National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.** He will serve as assistant to the president, Siert F. Riepma, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He has been employed by the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington since 1941.

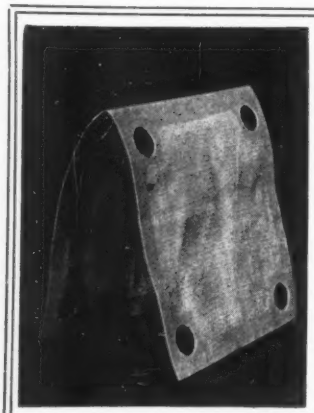
Dwight L. Dannen, president of **Dannen Mills,** St. Joseph, Mo., has been elected to a second 3-year term as a member of the board of directors of the Associated Industries of Missouri. He also was named to the resolutions committee of the group.

For the third successive year, **Dannen Mills,** St. Joseph, Mo., has received the top award of the Associated Industries of Missouri for outstanding employee communications by firms employing fewer than 500 persons. The award was accepted by Miss Jean Conners, editor of Dannen Gossip, during the group's convention in Kansas City.

The appointment of Edmund L. Fitch as sales promotion manager for the **Howe Scale Co., Inc.,** of Rutland, Vt., is announced. He goes to Rutland from Dayton, Ohio, where he was sales representative for the company.

Skeist Laboratories, a chemical consulting and research service serving the polymer and polymer-using industries, has opened a modern laboratory at 89 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J. Directed by Dr. Irving Skeist, F.A.I.C., the company specializes in product, process and market research on polymers, plasticizers, adhesives, resins and coatings.

A new multi-million-dollar chemical plant will be constructed by the **Glidden Co.** at Fort St. Joe, Fla., to utilize crude soap skimmings created as a byproduct by the St. Joe Paper Co. and other Southern kraft paper mills.



Cable Address "Filterfab"

Filter Cloths

- Die-cut with exact precision.
- Delivered, as pictured, to any schedule.
- No shrinkage. No large roll goods inventory.
- Less Shutdown time.

Send dimensions or press plate template and material specifications for free samples and prices of Filterfab non-woven cotton or synthetic disposable overcloths. Also filter paper.

Our 25th Year of Dependable Service to Processing and Refining Industries

FILTER ff FABRICS

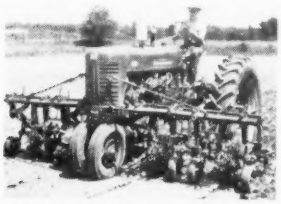
Incorporated

1279 West Third St. Tel.—Cherry-1-0456 Cleveland 13, Ohio

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

ROTARY HOE. Because tillage experts are recommending rotary hoes for early cultivation of soybeans and other crops, International Harvester makes attachments available for its line of McCormick cultivators.

Shown here is a Farmall 400 tractor and four-row cultivator equipped with rotary hoe attachments. The hoe wheels replace conventional shields. They provide more thorough weed control in the rows and permit higher speeds in first cultivation. The regular cultivator gangs sweep the weeds out between the rows.



Rotary hoe attachments are available for all McCormick cultivators used in cotton, peas and beans.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12e, Hudson, Iowa.

MOISTURE TESTER. A moisture tester of a new electronic design is being produced by Behlen Manufacturing Co.

The new unit is designed to fill the need for a compact and reliable tester in the moderate price range, according to the manufacturer; and to meet the increasing tendency of farmers to do their own testing.

The tester can be taken conveniently anywhere in the field or at the elevator. The unit tests all small grains and a dagger attachment is available for testing hay.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12f, Hudson, Iowa.

AIR MOVER. The problem of eliminating grain spoilage has been approached in a unique way by the Air-O-Vator Co., through the invention of the "Air-O-Vator." The important point in eliminating grain spoilage is to keep air moving.

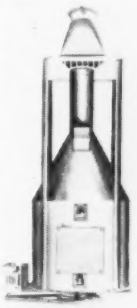
The "Air-O-Vator" moves the air—cools and dries the grain with precision, automatically. Installed on any type grain bin, it operates in accordance with three principles of air movement, an exhaust that operates in the slightest breeze, a vacuum, and temperature differential.

It is effective in the storage of soybeans and many other products.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12c, Hudson, Iowa.

FEED MILLS. Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Co. has announced the addition of a new line of feed mill machinery.

A "Fort Worth" verticle feed mixer in three sizes and a molasses mixer are already in production; a horizontal mixer and other equipment are in the design process.



Both mixers are constructed of heavy gauge steel, electrically welded to make all joints stronger, smoother, and leakproof. Support stands are heavy angle steel, electrically welded and reinforced at all stress points.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12d, Hudson, Iowa.

VERSAMIDS. Information on all Versamids made by General Mills has been gathered into one booklet. The 16-page pamphlet is called "Versamids, a demonstration in resin versatility."

Versamids are polyamide resins developed by General Mills in a variety of forms for special uses. They are made by the condensation of dimerized and trimerized unsaturated fatty acids of vegetable oils with ethylene diamine.

The booklet contains general information about Versamids plus specific data on each of the eight types currently marketed by General Mills.

Copies are available by writing to the Soybean Digest 12a, Hudson, Iowa.

BELT CARRIERS. Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. announces the availability of a new belt conveyor carrier bulletin covering the company's line of standard units.

New addition to the S-A line is a long center roll carrier with either 35 or 45 degree slope end rolls for greater carrying capacity on light materials such as grain. In addition, the bulletin describes a number of special carrier units, as well as belt conveyor trippers and accessories.

For bulletin No. 355 write Soybean Digest 12g, Hudson, Iowa.

TRACTORS. How to increase farm profit margins by reducing production costs is the theme of a new folder, just released by the International Harvester Co., featuring the company's Farmall 300 and 400 tractors.

The folder describes in detail the operation of torque amplifier tractor drive, independent power take-off, Hydra-Touch hydraulic system, and Farmall Fast-Hitch.

Form number of the new literature is CR-712-E.

Write Soybean Digest 12b, Hudson, Iowa.

Holiday Greetings
to our readers from the
Soybean Digest staff; and
our wishes for a prosperous 1956

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Threat to U. S. Exports

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

JAPAN. Washington officials are following closely reports from Japan of apparent discriminatory policies against United States soybeans and in favor of Chinese.

Latest report has been from George Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, who is in Japan as a market specialist in the Department of Agriculture's behalf.

Officials, however, have little to add at this time beyond the fact protests against an apparent freeze-out on import quotas of firms dealing with the U. S. have been made. (See page 4 for Strayer's report.)

EXPORTS. High optimism over prospects for another year of extra large exports for fats and oils crops was expressed at the outlook conference here during the latter part of November.

It's because of good export prospects that the outlook for this marketing year again envisions relatively stable prices for both soybeans and the two principal vegetable oils —soybean and cottonseed.

Any serious jolt in export prospects, such as might occur if Japanese exports should be seriously curtailed, would dampen the present price picture.

USDA is anticipating total fats and oils exports this season to hit again around the 2.4 to 2.5 billion mark—about the same as a year ago.

This is based not so much on price this year as last, but rather on short supplies in other countries, improved dollar reserves in many countries, and the government export program which makes it possible to exchange fats and oils for foreign currencies.

Somewhat eased relations with Russia, and the conviction that some of our fats and oils supplies will wind up in iron curtain countries whether directly authorized or not, play a part in the optimism over exports. Dependence is not placed on this, however.

The continued shortages in Spain and other Mediterranean countries, plus the sunflower failure in Argentina and shortages in other Latin American nations give strength to the U. S. export potential well above normal.

USDA says officially in the Nov. 14 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets that Argentina will need further imports of more than 50,0000 tons of edible oil to meet requirements before the new crush starts next April.

It points out at the same time, however, that this market for U. S. oils cannot be expected to continue forever. The Argentine government has increased prices for the 1955-56 sunflower and peanut crops.

An increase in acreage is anticipated, USDA says, and with favorable weather "it is probable that Argentina will again be self-sufficient in edible oils starting in the second quarter of next year."

Negotiations for sale of around 100,000 pounds of vegetable oils (presumably cottonseed) to Argentina are still reported pending, and likely to remain so until the political situation clears.

Latest agreements and authorizations for export of vegetable oils under public law 480 include: To Israel 13¼ million pounds of cottonseed or soybean oil; to Brazil 11 million pounds of lard; to Ecuador a purchase authorization issued for 13.6 million pounds of cottonseed or soybean oil.

Agreements and authorizations to Latin American countries so far come to around 100 million pounds of vegetable oils or lard. Mediterranean countries are figured to take at least that much or more. The addition of the expected Argentina program would add another 110 million pounds to the total.

PRICES. The price pattern anticipated for soybeans most of this fall after crop prospects became clearer is still regarded as the probable outlook now: That is, for prices to hold a little above price support levels, with some seasonal rise but a moderate one.

Even with large exports, supplies are large enough, it's believed, to prevent any big rise in bean prices over a seasonal pattern. Market ups and downs in any short term period are, of course, anticipated.

A soybean oil price of around the present level of 11 cents a pound is figured to be maintained during the season, with minor fluctuations.

Protein feed prices are expected by USDA to average lower this fall and winter than a year ago. Prices were well below last year's levels in November, but some seasonal strengthening is expected in the next several months.

Protein feed prices should be fairly close to those of a year ago by next spring, if present estimates materialize.

PROTEINS. This year's estimate of soybean cake and meal to be used for feed is 5,900,000 tons compared with 5,426,000 last year. Here are the official estimates on feed use of oilseed meals and cake for the com-

architects,
engineers
and builders of
complete plants & units

extraction and
processing
of vegetable oils

developers of the
Rotocel, installed
capacity exceeds
2,300,000 tons
per year

BLAW-KNOX
BLAW-KNOX COMPANY
Chicago 1, Ill.
Chemical Plants Division

Pittsburgh 22, Pa. • Birmingham • Washington, D.C. • Philadelphia • New York City • San Francisco

ing year compared with a year ago and average:

Type	1955-56	1954-55	1949-53 Average
		1,000 tons	
Soybean	5,900	5,426	5,270
Cottonseed	2,475	2,404	2,497
Linseed	500	487	585
Peanut	70	18	86
Copra	180	177	212
Totals	9,125	8,512	8,650

Total protein feeds for the year in terms of soybean meal equivalent (44% protein content) are estimated at 11,800,000 tons. This includes all protein feeds. This tonnage is 5% bigger than a year ago and 6% above average.

The number of protein consuming animal units for this year is put at 112 million; 110.2 million last year. Supply of protein feeds per animal unit is placed at 211 pounds compared with 204 pounds last year and an average of 210 pounds. The high so far was 216 pounds per unit in 1951—all in terms of soybean equivalent.

RESEARCH. Increased study of the role of animal and vegetable fats in human nutrition and the availability to the body of nutrients from various foods are among lines of research considered most urgent by USDA's food and nutrition research advisory committee.

The committee, meeting in Washington in November, endorsed the current program and future plans for food and nutrition research by the Department, but strongly urged further expansion of scientific investigations in the field of human nutrition.

CROP REPORTS. USDA's crop reporting board may extend into the Cornbelt states next year in a limited way a research program aimed at developing new and improved crop reporting methods.

The program was used on a limited scale in 10 states in the South this year. Most of this work has been on cotton, but a little has been done in the South on corn and wheat. Research on these two crops may be extended into the Midwest next year. Later, similar work may be conducted on soybeans.

For the time being, both the extent of research and funds are extremely limited. The program involves making a small scale enumeration of acreages in June, then taking objective counts for small areas just ahead of major crop estimates.

For cotton the work involves counting squares, and taking boll counts on small sample areas in late July, August and September to get an independent estimate of yield.

The work has not advanced far enough so far to indicate whether it might eventually be used as a substitute or alternative for the present crop reporting system. In any case, it will be a number of years before any such system can be developed. More funds also will be required, when and if the new methods are adopted. Each crop represents an individual project, and a comparatively large number of samples would be required for any single state.

This year on cotton only about 200 samples were taken for the entire cotton belt. With such a small number results had to be applied to the whole cotton area, rather than to any individual state.

The Cornbelt program has not been worked out, yet, officials say, but is under discussion.

TO JAPAN. Howard Kurtz, a member of the Board of Grain Supervisors of USDA's grain inspection branch office in Chicago, left Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6 for Japan to make a study on soybeans from the standpoint of inspection and grading.

This is a part of the market development work being carried out on soybeans in Japan under direction of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Mr. Kurtz is not only studying soybeans imported from this country, but in relation to those from other countries as well.

He joined Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, who has been in Japan and other Asiatic countries the past 6 weeks studying soybean markets for USDA.

NEMATODE. USDA reports a survey to locate the soybean cyst nematode is now under way in North Carolina. It was first found in this country last year; is still confined to that state. The disease causes dwarfing and yellowing of soybean plants. It's previously been known only in Japan and Manchuria.

Heads Barge Line

David J. Conway of St. Louis, Mo., has been named marine superintendent of the recently formed A & D Barge Lines, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind.

David J. Conway

Mr. Conway, for the past 15 years, has been associated with the Lake Tankers Corp., the largest handlers of refined petroleum products on the inland waterways. He was successfully holding the position of assistant manager with that company at the time of his appointment.

As marine superintendent, Mr. Conway will be in charge of all facilities of the A & D Barge Lines.

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

USED MOISTURE TESTERS — Electric types rebuilt. Guaranteed. Also new grain and seed testing equipment. Write for catalog. Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-D, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE: ROANOKE, LEE, Jackson, Ogden, Clemson, JEW-45, Nanksoy, S-100, Woods Yellow, Black Wilson and other varieties select and certified seed soybeans. Also a complete line of field and pasture seeds. Gurley Milling Co., seed dept., phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

FOR SALE: LEE SOYBEANS PRODUCED from certified and registered seed. Only Lee variety harvested on my farm. All seed pure with low moisture and high germination. Plant the best seed for high yields. Write Bard Selden, Hollywood, Miss.

FOR SALE—ONE USED UNIVERSAL Moisture Tester, has all the latest features, and is in good condition. For further information contact the M. J. Mains Co., Paxton, Ill.

HAY BEANS—WE CAN OFFER truck or car lots of Virginia, Kingwa and Laredo soybeans. 98-80, packed in new 2-bushel bags. Also we offer rough cleaned Virginias over a 293 cleaner in bulk. Jones Farm Store & Elevator, Ridgway, Ill., Phone 83R3.

BAG CLOSERS — FISCHBEIN Portable Bag Closers in stock for immediate shipment. Write for circular and prices. Douglas L. Mains Co., 1034 College Ave., Wheaton, Ill. Phone Wheaton 8-7474.

FOR SALE — FLAKING AND cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVEN INTERMEDIate cooker rings and bottoms complete with sweeps and fittings for 72-inch French screw press stack cookers. — Address inquiries to Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex.

FARM EQUIPMENT — BUY SURplus direct from government at tremendous savings. Farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor. Hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169SAF, East Hartford 8, Conn.

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for September. Preliminary data by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Soybeans	3,976,771 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	374,500 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	1,049,422 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	650,957 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for September amounted to 4,175,031 bushels.

Total grain vessel clearance for soybeans, compiled by the New Orleans Board of Trade: October 1955, 4,939,000 bu.; October 1954, 4,178,000 bu.; total since July 1, 1955, 13,035,000 bu.

Soybeans: Inspections for Overseas Export by Ports, by Country of Destination Oct. 21 - Nov. 11 (bushels)

	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Port Allen, La.	Total
Germany	28,000	56,000		398,347		482,347
Japan		121,548	2,034,906		332,000	2,488,454
Holland	90,731	149,333	726,459		174,738	1,141,261
Belgium			270,293			270,293
France			126,933	186,667	343,467	657,067
Denmark	223,999		74,667			298,666
Other		93,333				93,333
Total	342,730	420,214	3,233,258	585,014	850,205	5,431,421

Oilseed Cakes and Meals: Imports and Exports, October through August (short tons)

	Imports		Exports	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Soybeans	14,785	0	63,054	243,788
Cottonseed	67,849	29,037	37,534	143,438
Linseed	617	0	23,893	64,361
Peanut	627	0	1,396	1,420
Copra	73,633	55,281		
Other	23,888	5,343	96	0
Total	181,399	89,661	125,973	453,007

From Agricultural Marketing Service.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Oct. 22	4,797,893
Oct. 29	4,822,833
Nov. 5	4,180,632
Nov. 12	3,888,717
Nov. 19	3,921,237

EXPORTS. United States exports of soybeans and soybean oil during the crop year 1954-55 (October-September) were up one-fourth from the previous crop year to a total of 64.9 million bushels on a soybean equivalent basis, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. However, this total is still about 18% below the record of almost 79.2 million bushels soybean equivalent exported in 1951.

Exports of soybeans, as such, were at a new record high of 60.2 million bushels, up about half from the previous record in the 1953-54 crop year. In contrast, exports of soybean oil (crude basis) at 52.5 million pounds were more than one-fourth less than the 1953-54 total and the lowest since the 1942-43 crop year.

United States: Exports of Soybeans and Soybean Oil and Total Exports in Soybean Equivalent, Crop Years October-September 1953-54, and 1954-55

	1953-1954[1]			1954-1955[1]		
Country of destination	Soybeans 1,000 bu.	Soybean oil[2] 1,000 lb.	Total soybean equivalent 1,000 bu.	Soybeans 1,000 bu.	Soybean oil[2] 1,000 lb.	Total soybean equivalent 1,000 bu.
Canada	4,708	15,301	6,165	8,107	23,244	10,223
Cuba	[3]	3,258	310	[3]	5,614	512
Haiti		341	32		530	48
Mexico		192	18	[3]	294	27
Netherlands Antilles		[4] 6	[4] 3		283	26
Panama, Rep. of		170	16		80	7
Chile		278	26		322	29
Colombia		32	3		829	75
Peru					7	1
Venezuela		148	14		354	32
Belgium-Luxembourg	674	903	760	714	47	719
Denmark	612		612	2,886		2,886
Finland				164		164
France	881	413	920	2,370	1,064	2,467
Germany, Rep. of	4,821	19,992	6,725	8,143	3,185	8,433
Greece					9,426	858
Iceland		268	26		221	20
Italy	[3]	423	41	30		30
Netherlands	5,885	20,796	7,866	7,308		7,308
Norway	559		559	816		816
Sweden				520		520
Switzerland	[4] 21	5,784	571	373	91	381
United Kingdom	1,563	901	1,649	1,794	105	1,804
Hong Kong	261		261	32		32
Israel	54	35	57	2,376		2,376
Japan	16,021	35	16,024	20,022	243	20,044
Korea	[4] 176		176	115		115
Philippines	129	11	130	59	45	63
Taiwan (Formosa)	[3]3,219		3,219	4,179		4,179
Algeria	22	119	33	104		104
French Morocco		1,478	141	19	4,854	461
Tangier		58	6		500	46
Union of South Africa		655	62		489	45
Other countries	57	[4] 408	[4] 99	18	629	75
Total	[4]39,663	72,005	[4]46,521	60,149	52,456	64,926

[1]Preliminary. [2]Crude and refined oil in terms of crude oil. [3]Less than 500 bushels. [4]Revised. Compiled from official sources.

World exports of fats, oils, and oilseeds during 1955 are forecast at 7,200,000 short tons oil equivalent, reports USDA's Foreign Crops and Markets. This tonnage would approximate the record 7,250,000 tons estimated to have been traded in 1954 and would exceed the prewar average by almost 10 percent. An important aspect of the world's volume of trade in 1955, as in the record year 1954, is the large quantity of cottonseed oil being exported from the United States under a program of liquidation of government-held supplies.

Edible vegetable oils exports during the current calendar year likely will exceed the 1954 record level

MEMBER: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE • NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY

Brokers

VEGETABLE OILS

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING • 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-3612

of 1,810,000 tons, on the basis of increases foreseen in cottonseed and soybean oils. World exports of cottonseed oil this year are expected to exceed 500,000 tons, surpassing the 1954 tonnage, which was well above any previous year. The new record of exports reflects the continuing movement of large quantities of cottonseed oil sold for export from inventories of the Commodity Credit Corp.

This year's exports of soybeans from the United States probably will set a new record and establish a new high for world exports of beans and oil—probably in excess of the high of 500,000 tons, oil equivalent basis, exported in 1951.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS: World exports[1], averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-54, and forecast 1955.
(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in fat or oil equivalent					
	Average				Esti-mate	Fore-cast
	1953 39	1945 49	1952	1953	1954	1955
Edible vegetable oils:						
Cottonseed	190	80	120	160	415	530
Peanut	852	480	560	625	730	675
Soybean	440	135	335	390	440	550
Sunflower	36	75	50	55	35	20
Sesame	65	30	60	95	60	60
Total	1,753	850	1,210	1,420	1,810	1,935
Palm oils:						
Coconut	1,290	865	1,295	1,170	1,290	1,290
Palm kernel	360	310	395	415	440	440
Palm	535	350	570	605	635	640
Babassu kernel	20	18	[2]	[2]	[2]	10
Industrial oils:						
Linseed	714	280	225	329	670	450
Castor	101	98	126	130	114	120
Rapeseed	60	35	70	115	45	50
Oiticica	4	11	6	6	6	6
Tung	[3] 89	55	48	50	50	54
Perilla	40	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Total	1,008	479	475	630	885	680
Animal Fats:						
Butter (fat content)	[4] 460	[5] 315	370	380	400	400
Lard	180	280	360	275	290	330
Tallow and greases	245	170	520	775	755	775
Total	885	765	1,250	1,430	1,445	1,505
Marine Oils:						
Whale	545	280	460	420	455	415
Sperm Whale	30	40	85	55	75	85
Fish (including liver)	135	85	130	195	215	200
Total	710	405	675	670	745	700
Grand total	6,561	4,042	5,870	6,340	7,250	7,200

[1] Revised. [2] Less than 500 tons. [3] 1933-37 average. [4] 1934-38 average. [5] 1946-49 average.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stock reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets				
Atlantic Coast	343	838	1,117	1,435
Gulf Coast	1,901	3,073	3,945	4,159
Northwestern and Upper Lake	3,474	3,895	3,923	3,860
Lower Lake	5,708	6,148	6,252	6,923
East Central	3,504	3,894	4,346	4,163
West Central, Southwestern & Western	1,757	2,828	3,476	3,718
Total current week	16,687	20,676	23,059	24,258
Total year ago	8,693	10,200	12,092	13,234
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	229	215	195	353
Total year ago	69	225	235	196
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks				
Current week	16,916	20,891	23,254	24,611
Year ago	8,762	10,425	12,327	13,430

Primary Receipts of Soybeans in 1,000 Bushels at Important Interior Points for the Week Ending:

City	Oct. 28	Nov. 4	Nov. 11	Nov. 18
Chicago	2,085	1,405	752	660
Duluth	164	87	11	2
Indianapolis	780	544	180	96
Kansas City	995	735	396	121
Minneapolis	547	235	245	191
Omaha	62	67	48	30
Peoria	143	65	37	26
Sioux City	70	36	25	26
St. Joseph	213	59	41	19
St. Louis	214	188	125	103
Toledo	432	472	305	229
Totals	5,705	3,893	2,165	1,503
Last year	4,906	3,529	3,390	2,557
Total Chicago Soybean Stocks (1,000 bu.)				
		5,226	5,310	5,539

Nothing else can say it so well:

SHANZER

GRAIN DRIERS are YOUR all-weather crop protection...

Write for free literature!

SHANZER MANUFACTURING CO.
85 BLUXOME ST. • SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF. • PHONE SUtter 1-5200

JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

34 YEARS as Designers and Builders

★

FLOUR MILLS
ELEVATORS
FEED & SOYBEAN PLANTS

★

1911 Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for August and September, reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary Materials: Factory Production and Consumption, and Factory and Warehouse Stocks, September 1955-August 1955

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 30, 1955	Aug. 31 1955
Cottonseed, crude	159,431	70,391	103,998	61,754	87,689	58,955
Cottonseed, refined	96,846	57,996	101,707	105,137	[1]273,143	[1]287,292
Peanut, crude [2]	439	713	4,537	3,259	4,531	6,890
Peanut, refined	4,278	2,963	3,188	2,436	5,610	6,338
Corn, crude	22,582	23,872	22,995	24,589	12,670	13,593
Corn, refined	21,299	22,540	20,109	19,366	6,829	6,165
Soybean, crude	206,411	219,494	221,428	230,266	109,178	113,578
Soybean, refined	202,904	213,451	210,645	190,072	70,699	78,623
Palm, crude			4,558	5,462	[3]18,963	[3]19,822
Palm, refined	1,306		1,576	2,102	1,911	1,880
Coconut, crude	34,747	39,835	52,944	54,334	[3]82,533	[3]85,529
Coconut, refined	34,988	38,211	32,556	33,155	14,067	13,242
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	17,893	16,787	13,091	14,191	39,043	40,706

[1]Includes 157 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure as well as the comparable Aug. 31, 1955, figure of 168 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of Sept. 30, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 18 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents reports to the Census Bureau. [2]Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. [3]Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

Factory Consumption of Vegetable Oils, by Uses, During September 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint & varnish	Lubricants & similar oils	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined	9,087	2,282	1,361				300
Soybean, crude				83	293		2,526
Soybean, refined	43,759	7,726	8,768		7,014	59	7,818
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,526	147		286
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	17,870	18,586	1,388				
Soybean	34,294	60,370	1,165				

Consumption of Primary Fats and Oils in Fat Splitting

	1955			1954	
	Sept.	Aug.	Jan.-Sept. Cumulative	Sept.	Jan.-Sept. Cumulative
Vegetable					
Coconut, crude	3,723	3,024	27,747	3,917	39,951
Other vegetable	(a)	1,483	16,080	(a)	7,874
Total vegetable	3,723	4,507	43,827	3,917	47,825
Soapstocks					
Vegetable foots	9,126	9,790	85,288	9,666	87,036

(a) Not shown separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1943-54 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	Supply Carryover Stocks, Oct. 1[1]								
Year beginning Oct. 1	Farms	Terminal markets	CCC bins[2]	Crushing plants[3]	Interior mills[4]	Total stocks	Production	Total supply[5]
1943	4,555	732	1,819	4,763	668	12,537	190,133	202,670
1944	4,612	1,323	1,876	5,214	1,128	14,153	192,121	206,274
1945	2,929	815	0	3,548	447	7,739	193,167	200,906
1946	2,148	157	0	1,783	268	4,356	203,395	207,751
1947	2,268	68	0	2,813	244	5,393	186,451	191,844
1948	1,891	130	0	468	128	2,617	227,217	229,834
1949	2,221	462	0	285	213	3,181	234,194	237,375
1950	1,241	920	0	502	244	2,907	299,279	302,186
1951	2,675	670	0	552	262	4,159	282,477	286,636
1952	1,958	710	0	611	296	3,575	298,052	301,627
1953	5,755	1,098	249	1,023	2,021	10,137	268,528	278,665
1954	529	613	0	81	113	1,336	342,795	344,131
1955	3,969	2,628	1,416	217	1,777	10,007	374,816	384,823

	Distribution				
Year beginning Oct. 1	Used for seed	Crushed[6]	Net exports[7]	Feed and residual	Total distribution
1943	19,758	142,307	934	25,518	188,517
1944	18,911	153,402	5,029	21,193	198,535
1945	16,745	159,459	2,812	17,534	196,550
1946	17,455	170,245	3,842	10,816	202,358
1947	16,066	161,397	2,943	8,821	189,227
1948	15,945	183,664	23,004	4,040	226,653
1949	19,021	195,265	13,133	7,049	234,468
1950	18,225	251,990	27,826	14	298,027
1951	19,539	244,380	17,045	2,097	283,061
1952	20,539	234,404	31,906	4,641	291,490
1953	23,368	213,158	39,644	1,159	277,329
1954	25,071	249,010	[8]59,672	371	334,124

[1]Data on stocks (except at crushing plants) not available prior to 1942. [2]Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. [3]Prior to 1948 some new crop soybeans may have been included at processing plants. Since that time includes only old-crop soybeans. [4]Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. [5]Imports negligible [6]As reported by Bureau of the Census with no adjustment for new crop crushed prior to Oct. 1. [7]Imports under 1,000 bushels except in the following years: 1944-45—4,012; 1948-49—6,882; 1949-50—3,693; 1950-51—1,618; 1952-53—2,278; 1953-54—19,363; and 1954-55—710 bushels October through August. [8]Partly estimated.

PRICES. Average prices received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bu.)

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Oct. 15 1954	Sept. 15 1955	Oct. 15 1955	Oct. 15 1955	Oct. 15 1955	1953 crop	1954 crop	1955 crop
2.54	2.00	2.08	2.88	72	2.56	2.22	2.04

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Average Cash Price for Specified Months (Cents per Bushel)

Commodity and market	Oct. 1954	Apr. 1955	May 1955	June 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955
Soybeans No. 1 Yellow								
Chicago	276	260	254	248	245	242	230	230
Minneapolis	262	248	243	237	228	226	216	217
Illinois points	269	254	246	242	236	239	224	222

Members: Leading Exchanges

Denco Company

BROKERS VEGETABLE OILS, ANIMAL FATS

Telephone: Webster 9-2055

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois

Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow: Average Monthly Price per Bushel at Illinois Country Shipping Points, 1951 to Date (dollars)

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Avg.
1951-52	2.80	2.90	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.82	2.92	3.17	3.22	3.25	2.98	2.97
1952-53	2.85	2.89	2.90	2.85	2.82	2.94	2.95	2.87	2.76	2.56	2.55	2.47	2.78
1953-54	2.57	2.83	2.99	3.03	3.17	3.49	3.80	3.63	3.66	3.70	3.55	2.72	3.26
1954-55	2.69	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.46	2.42	2.36	2.39	2.24	2.56
1955-56	2.22												

Quotations are for No. 1 Yellow soybeans since the latter part of September 1953. Agricultural Marketing Service.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by the Bureau of the Census for September and October.

Primary Products Except Crude Oil at Crude Oil Mill Locations: Production, Shipments and Transfers, and Stocks, October 1955-September 1955

(All figures in short tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	October 1955	September 1955	October 1955	September 1955	Oct.31, 1955	Sept.30, 1955
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	580,039	429,523	568,232	461,604	48,958	37,151
Flour	15,570	10,402	15,033	10,446	3,234	2,697

Soybeans: Net Receipts, Crushings, and Stocks at Oil Mills, by States, October 1955-September 1955 (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	October 1955	September 1955	October 1955	September 1955	Oct.31, 1955	Sept.30, 1955
U.S.	2,382,129	*948,856	761,646	561,364	2,223,998	*603,515
Illinois	874,335	416,377	302,833	226,493	829,851	258,349
Indiana	260,206	172,144	87,643	71,615	287,612	115,049
Iowa	342,221	143,371	136,104	116,505	306,478	100,361
Kansas	**	**	**	**	**	4,661
Kentucky	**	**	16,548	14,662	**	**
Minnesota	45,744	32,977	40,575	29,774	21,051	15,882
Missouri	116,111	33,736	27,544	**	112,981	24,414
Nebraska	**	**	**	**	**	**
No. Carolina	**	**	**		650	**
Ohio	285,473	89,732	81,087	52,466	255,024	50,638
Texas	**				**	
All other	458,039	*60,519	69,312	49,849	410,351	*34,161

Soybean Products: Production and Stock at Oil Mill Locations, by States, October 1955-September 1955

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	October 1955	September 1955	Oct. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1955	October 1955	September 1955	Oct. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1955
U.S.	279,908	206,411	47,123	49,697	580,039	429,523	48,958	37,151
Illinois	114,587	85,969	14,275	12,995	220,980	167,637	13,933	20,300
Indiana	30,564	25,750	4,393	9,862	65,302	55,823	7,174	3,094
Iowa	50,582	42,295	6,895	8,418	109,464	92,822	8,009	4,231
Kansas	**	**	490	**	**	**	425	195
Kentucky	5,923	5,411	642	**	12,916	11,655	703	578
Minnesota	14,663	10,287	4,049	3,794	31,585	22,171	2,252	725
Missouri	9,930	**	2,119	**	22,009	**	2,329	**
Nebraska	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
N. Car.	**		**	**	**		161	375
Ohio	29,484	18,908	3,325	3,824	64,038	40,915	3,588	2,995
All other	24,175	17,791	10,935	10,804	53,745	38,500	10,384	4,858

* Revised. ** Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SUPPORTS. 1955-crop soybeans placed under support Oct. 15.

Warehouse-Stored Loans	Farm-Stored Loans	Purchase Agreements	Total
2,152,949 bu.	207,752 bu.	37,293 bu.	2,397,994 bu.

Comparable total for the same date in 1954, 1,599,604 bushels. Agricultural Marketing Service.

CONVERSION. The following table showing conversion values of a bushel of soybeans (in dollars) is based on the following factors: Average daily bid on Illinois country points on a monthly basis for No. 1 beans, average price of spot meal and oil reported to the Board of Trade, basis bulk Decatur, 47 pounds of meal per bushel of beans and 11 pounds of oil. These calculations are based entirely on day-to-day average spot prices. The figures in the following table do not reflect the cost of processing a bushel of beans and are not intended to indicate the profit or loss for the crushers.

	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1955	Ave. 1954 crop	Ave. 1953 crop	Average[1] 1952 crop	Average[1] 1951 crop
Average price per pound soybean oil basis Decatur	.113	.105	0.119	0.13	0.12	0.113
Value of oil per bushel	1.24	1.15	1.30	1.43	1.30	1.13
Average price of meal per ton basis Decatur	54.04	59.68	60.64	71.22	67.55	83.85
Value of meal per bushel	1.27	1.40	1.43	1.67	1.62	2.00
Value of meal and oil per bushel	2.51	2.55	2.73	3.10	2.92	3.13
Average price of #1 beans basis Ill. country points	2.39	2.24	2.56	3.02	2.78	2.97
Conversion value over price of bushel of beans	.12	.31	0.174	0.08	0.14	0.16

[1]1951-1952 calculations based on average price of No. 2 beans Illinois country points, 48 pounds of meal per bushel, 10 pounds of oil for 1951 crop, and 10.8 pounds for 1952 crop. From Agricultural Marketing Service.

Attention All Traders In Grain and Stock

Obtain your information direct from "the heart of the grain belt"—Central Illinois.

Daily contacts with supply and demand of all grains.

SPECIAL

INTRODUCTORY OFFER—1 Month..$5.00
(eight letters)

CENTRAL STATES
GRAIN & STOCK ANALYSIS

P. O. Box 1176, Springfield, Ill.

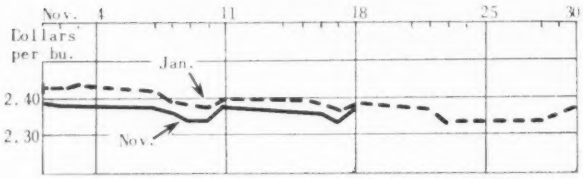
YOU MAKE MORE PROFIT

You get more beans, more hay, and higher protein content with KALO than with ordinary inoculation.

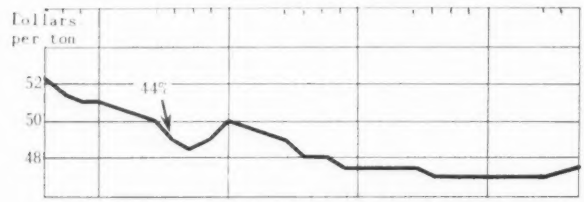
KALO INOCULANT CO., Quincy, Ill.

DAILY MARKET PRICES

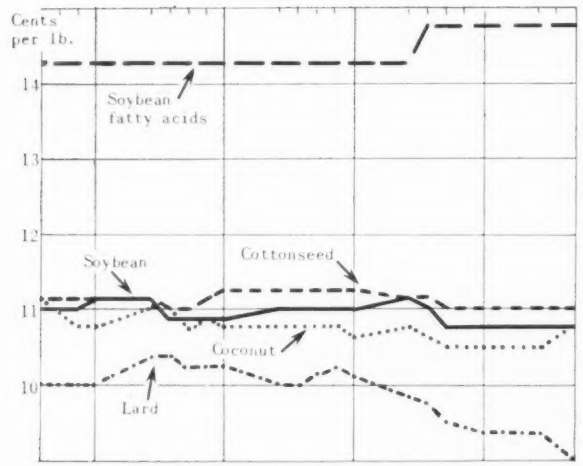
Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

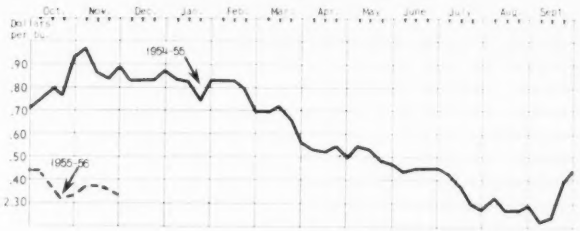


Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars

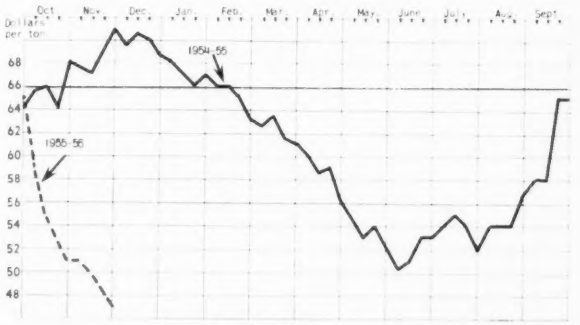


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

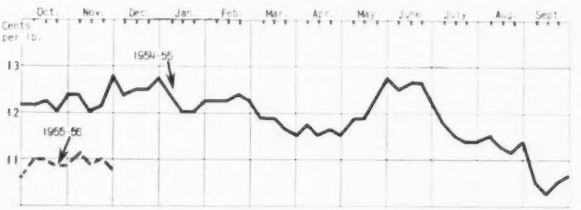
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



November Markets

SOYBEAN and meal prices were lower for the month, with meal plummeting to the lowest point in over 10 years. Soybean oil was generally stronger but lost ¼¢ for the month.

Outstanding feature of the markets during November was the fact that country marketings were plentiful with considerable congestion of storage and transportation facilities. Processors are well supplied and most of them are operating at capacity. Production of meal has been heavy with supplies in some cases running ahead of demand.

With prospects for substantial export sales of oil, meal was considered the more vulnerable of the two products, and weakness in meal was forcing processors to hold oil prices up.

Factors bearing on November markets:

1—Belief that a record demand for beans and oils will eventually balance supplies.

2—An expected record export demand for beans and oils.

3—Expected early action by the government to hold up farm prices.

4—Slow mixed feed demand with most buyers well stocked with meal.

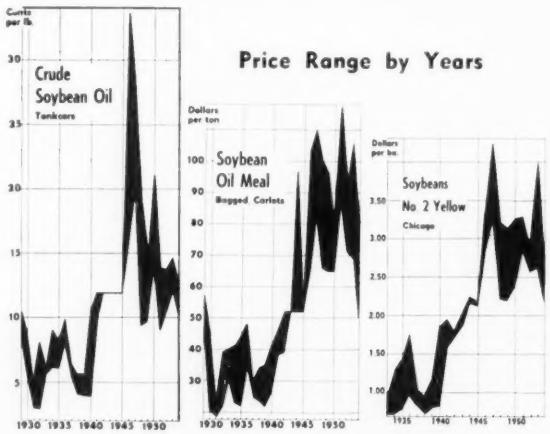
5—End of harvest season and the slowing up of marketing. Producers were expected to hold a large part of the crop off the market until after Jan. 1.

6—Strayer's report from Japan that Japanese are favoring China in soybean trading.

The government's smaller Nov. 1 estimate of the soybean crop was about balanced by a larger estimate of the cotton crop.

SOAP STOCKS. With more interest on the part of buyers the soap stock market firmed up. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest advanced from 6¢ to 6¼¢ a pound during November, and the raw product from 2¼¢ to 2⅝¢ a pound.

Price Range by Years



National Alfalfa Chose These . . .

These 16 Columbian 1,000-ton bolted steel Grain tanks, gas-tight for the storage of dehydrated alfalfa under inert pressure are each 64 ft. high, 32 ft. in diameter. They were designed and erected this year by Columbian Steel Tank Company on a turn-key basis.

National Alfalfa Dehydrating and Milling Company's completed plant at Lawrence, Kansas, with a total capacity of 31,000 tons of dehydrated alfalfa meal and pellets. The original storage tanks, as well as the big new unit at right are Columbian bolted steel tanks.

BOLTED STEEL TANKS

MASTER-CRAFTED BY COLUMBIAN

SINCE 1893

To complete the WORLD'S LARGEST STORAGE PLANT for dehydrated Alfalfa under inert gas pressure

It started in 1948 with two 100-ton capacity Columbian tanks—the pioneer installation of dehydrated Alfalfa storage under inert gas pressure. Later additions brought capacity to 15,000 tons. And this year the same installation at Lawrence, Kansas, became the world's largest such plant with the erection of sixteen 1,000-ton Columbian Bolted Steel Grain Tanks. Their total capacity of 16,000 tons more than doubles the previous storage facilities.

National Alfalfa Dehydrating and Milling Company required large capacity, gas-tight tanks for the storage of their Jack Rabbit brand of alfalfa pellets and products. This relatively new storage method preserves as much as 90% of the precious vitamins in the alfalfa. The sound engineering and trouble-free service given by these gas-tight tanks . . . plus their ease of erection made Columbian first choice.

Whatever your storage requirements are in Bolted Steel Tanks . . . for Alfalfa . . . for any small grains . . . for gas or liquid tight installations . . . Columbian should be your source of supply.

All preliminary engineering is free. You may order bare tanks with foundation plans, or tanks erected, as desired. Complete turn-key installations are also available. Write us how we may serve you.

Write today for the illustrated booklet "Bolted Steel Elevator Tanks" giving you full information on Columbian's unique design and construction.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY

P. O. BOX 4048-U . . . Kansas City, Mo.

TANKS FOR THE WORLD

STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian . . . First for Lasting Strength

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N. FIRST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

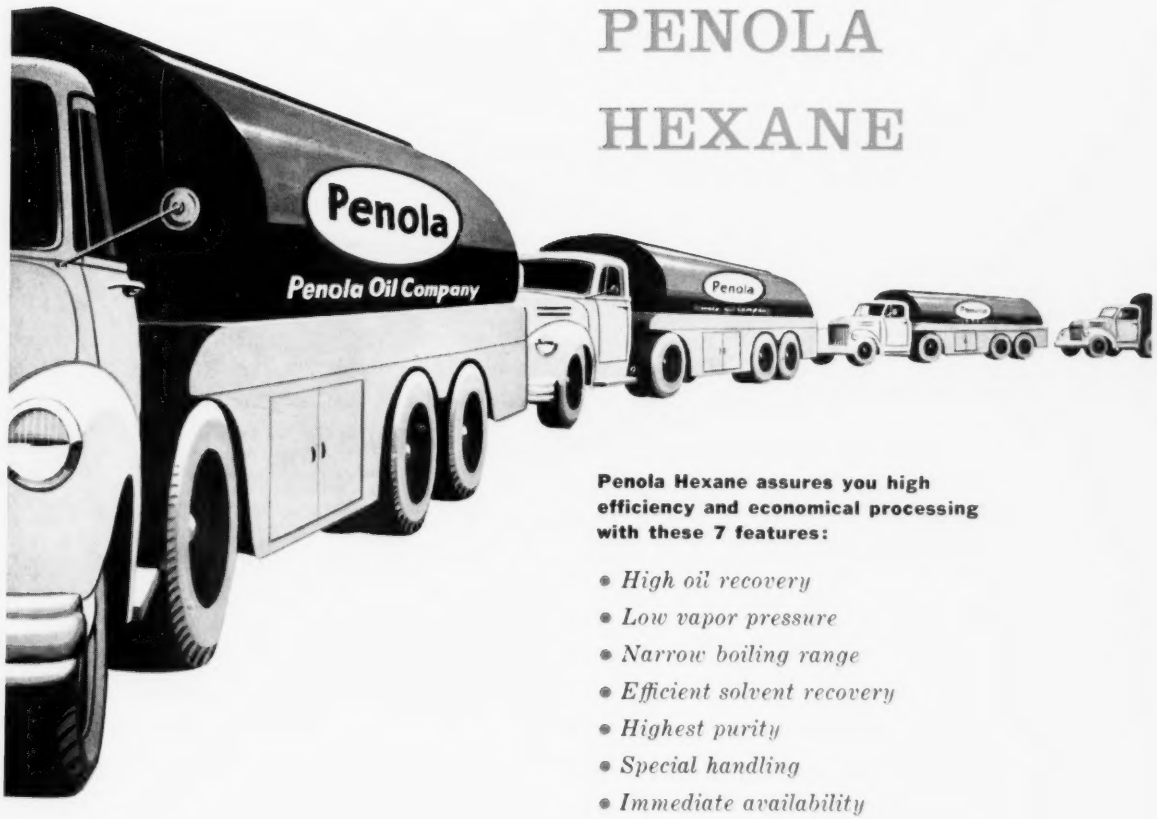
For assured

high efficiency

be sure you specify

PENOLA

HEXANE



Penola Hexane assures you high efficiency and economical processing with these 7 features:

- *High oil recovery*
- *Low vapor pressure*
- *Narrow boiling range*
- *Efficient solvent recovery*
- *Highest purity*
- *Special handling*
- *Immediate availability*

For your processing needs be sure to specify Penola Hexane for dependable uniformity and high quality.

For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your processing operations, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

Penola

Penola Oil Company

New York • Detroit • Chicago